THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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A MAGAZINE ISSUED WITHOUT TYPESETTERS -- As our compositors and the compositors employed in many other offices in New York are taking a "vacation" in direct defiance of the orders of their own union chiefs to return to work, it becomes necessary to issue this number of THE DIGEST without their assistance. The anomalous printing situation in New York was explained in our issue of October 4th. How this number was issued without compositors will be readily understood by those familiar with modern typographical practise. To others it will be an interesting puzzle which we will not spoil as yet by explanation. There is one phase of the experiment, however, that is significant. As stern necessity is oftentimes the mother of invention, it is possible in this age of marvels that the whole future of magazine publication may be revolutionized by the elimination of what has hitherto been its costliest operation -- the typesetting. The present departure will, at least, furnish a basis for many other experiments to this end.

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

MOB-RULE AS A NATIONAL MENACE

MUST AMERICANS ADMIT THAT THEY SHARE with the Germans the cruel and bloodthirsty qualities that go with the name of "Hun"? Yes, declares the Rochester *Times-Union*, "as city after city adds to our shame," Omaha following Washington and Chicago and Boston and Knoxville, as race rioting and lynching are reported from country districts in Georgia and Arkansas, "we must realize and admit that the unthinkable, the unendurable, has actually come to pass." The Rochester editor sees us living in "an atavistic period, a throwback to the days when it was all a part of the day's work to kill an offending neighbor." "Are Americans becoming a lawless people?" asks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. In Omaha the city was placed under martial law after a mob had lynched an offending negro, had nearly killed the Mayor, had burnt a splendid new court house with most of its records and had caused a general paralysis of business. "Think of all this happening within 24 hours", says an Iowa editor, "not in the Balkans, not in Turkey, not in Russia, but in the heart of the continent over which waves the Stars and Stripes, representing the free democracy of America." Nor is this mob rule confined to large cities which are bound to have "a disorderly element of considerable number if small proportion", as the Cleveland *News* remarks, for the tiny hamlet of Elaine in the sparsely inhabited State of Arkansas "has produced a brief reign of anarchy as serious as those disgracing some of the nation's principal cities." Evidently, the Ohio daily concludes, "there is no special danger in numbers, no particular safety in littleness." All these riots, we are told, are proving that in this country the inclination is "stronger now than ever to resort to methods outside the law." The El Paso *Times* is but one of many papers which can see no solution to the problem; "multiplied denunciations of mob violence by every agency of respectability and decency in America have resulted only in multiplied lynchings and riots." *The Times* sees things "getting worse instead of better", "despite all that churches, schools and newspapers can do." The negro, we are told, is here to stay, and in increasing numbers;" every time he is made the victim of mob violence our civilization is by so much weakened; and yet we keep on lynching him." In these "orgies of lawlessness" which have disgraced six of our great cities, the Detroit *Free Press* sees the breakdown of society "under high tension following the war period." The Pittsburgh *Sun* thinks we have a "case of nerves" caused by the war, the disorder in Europe, and the delay in concluding peace. It may be a "passing phase" but it is none the less a "danger to the future of the Republic and free institutions." Why, the St. Louis *Star* asks, is this mob spirit so manifest? Some answer, it says, "must be found before the mob becomes a greater menace to America than German militarism was to Europe."

So we find editors and representatives of both white and colored races strongly supporting the resolution of Senator Curtis (Rep. Kans.) calling for an investigation of the causes of, and remedies for, the race riots and lynchings which have been taking place throughout our land. A brief prepared for the use of Senatorial investigators by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reminds us that since the beginning of the year there have been 39 racial clashes in this country, while in the same period there have been more than 50 lynchings, all but four of the victims being negroes, of whom ten were burned at the stake. In 1918, 63 negroes and four white men were lynched and no one was ever convicted for taking part in these performances. In the years 1889-1918, 2,472 colored men and 50 colored women, 690 white men and 11 white women were lynched. In the Washington riots of last July six persons were killed and hundreds hurt. In the Chicago riots a few days later, 36 persons met their death. The more recent Omaha riot caused three deaths. Less sensational race riots are held responsible for a score of killings.

No editor dares predict that a new race riot will not break out any day in any community, large or small, in North, South, East, or West. Editors who are awake to the situation generally make two demands, first, that means be employed to assert the supremace of law over "jungle rule", and second, that the fundamental causes of the trouble be sought and a permanent remedy found. "No party of lynchers has ever been brought to justice. That might be tried," suggests the New York *Globe*. "Mob law and especially mob leadership is greatly in need of a lesson to be remembered in this country," asserts the Topeka *Capital*. The Duluth *Herald*, which regrets to see mob rule growing more menacing daily, declares that:

> "There will be mobs and mob outbreaks until some day there is a legal wholesale hanging of men who have surrendered their will to the mob spirit and let it make beasts of them. And unless America wants to see every petty grievance handled by Judge Lynch, it will start that hanging bee very soon."

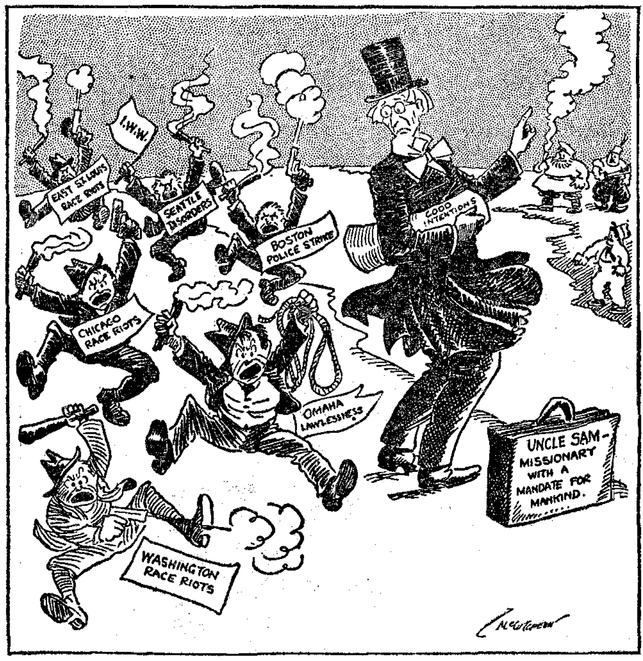
The police and civic authorities, as the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* notes, "are always reluctant to resort to drastic methods to quell mobs. There is always the hope that moral suasion and such comparatively harmless force as is wielded by the policemen's baton will serve a dispersing purpose. The police shoot high." The Pacific coast paper is, however, inclined to think that "the natural reaction to the Omaha outrage will be a tendency to shoot first and inquire afterwards, and one or two instances of that kind will dampen mob enthusiasm," and the editor of *The News-Herald* of Franklin, Pa., speaks for many of his brothers of the press when he says:

> "The suitable answer to a mob, at the earliest moment when its activities become threatening to the public peace, and the only suitable answer is *bullets*; from rifles and

machine guns if these are available, from police revolvers, in default of anything more effective. And, in cases like this, with the background of national outbreaks, the fire must be effective, to kill and not to frighten, and sustained so long as necessary.

"In the present condition of affairs, calling for troops is only a confession of cowardice and an admission of the weakness and inefficiency of civil government. The lawless element of the American people needs to learn that civil government is not a weak, helpless thing to be defied at will. Mobs need to learn that the police will fight; that the command of a sheriff or a mayor is backed by a power that must be feared. A hundred rioters piled dead in front of the Omaha courthouse would have been an object lesson of the majesty of the law and the wickedness and danger of resistance to law, the most valuable that could have been given.

"Something of that sort must come before this epidemic of lawlessness will be checked. In some city, the lawbreakers must meet real courage and determination, city officials who know what duty is and will do their duty and policemen who will obey the law and their oaths of service and fight......



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THE MISSIONARY'S SONS
-McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

"Would to God that the next time a mob rises in any American city they might meet courage and determination that would make the streets run red with lawless blood."

But the Lincoln Nebraska State Journal, in the same state with Omaha, is convinced that "a municipality cannot handle its own mobs; the state must intervene here." Senator Curtis, in calling for an investigation of race riots, declared: "the states have proved themselves unable or unwilling to stop lynching." The Syracuse Post Standard agrees with him that "the rule of the mob which seeking out one victim for the halter or the stake runs red-handed to burn and beat and kill will be overthrown only by national action." And in the South the Atlanta Constitution, after remarking as do a score of papers North and South that the riots in Chicago and Omaha have proved that our race problem has no geography, says emphatically:

> "Surely, in the face of the recent assaults upon the law and the courts, from the East St. Louis riots down to this orgy of fire and blood in Omaha, the time has come when it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to assume jurisdiction and set its hand to the task of stamping out the spirit of outlawry with which the state and local authorities have manifested their inability to contend!"

With these editors representing the white majority in both North and South, the Chicago Defender, speaking for the colored people of that troubled city, is in hearty agreement on this particular point. It asserts flatly that "an act of Congress making mob violence a federal offense is the only solution to this problem." The Houston Post calls for a great national campaign against lynching and mob rule. Says this Texas paper:

> "Beginning at Washington and down through the States, counties and municipalities, there is needed a tightening of the powers of public authority. It is imperative to impress upon the men who are boldly defying the law that they can not remain in the country and defy public authority. No matter who they are or what they are they must understand that they are not to defy the law.
>
> "Omaha's disgraceful orgy of riot and murder ought to summon immediately the conscience and purpose of America to deal with the peril that besets civilization upon every side.
>
> "If need be, the lines of party can be utterly erased until a virile and irresistible Americanism shall throttle the forces of pillage and anarchy, who become bolder and bolder as they are permitted to escape the penalties with which their treachery and brutality should be punished."

In the very universality of the race problem the New York Tribune sees hope for its solution. We can attack it with a united front and "if the country can forget its past disputes, its racial reactions, based on sectionalism---of fear and prejudice on the one side, of pious ignorance on the other---is it not possible that a healing and progressive future may be mapped out?" To the task of "Quelling the Beast" must be "mustered the best thought" of both the white and the colored race, declares the New Orleans Times Picayune, which continues:

> "The negroes are cursed today by a tribe of scribblers whose screeds serve only to breed racial prejudice and resentment among whites as well as among blacks. The first business of the negro who would put an end to lynchings is to quell the beast in the individuals of his own race, to prevent bestiality where possible, to help detect and punish beasts when the acts of beasts are committed.
>
> "The first business of the white is to see that the machinery of cold justice moves quickly to its task on each occasion, and that the mob is given neither excuse nor pardon."

The St. Joseph News-Press, in the border state of Missouri, thinks that race prejudice has comparatively little to do with these race riots in the North, that the mobs are made up largely of young hoodlums whose "primitive instincts assert themselves, and smelling blood and smoke, they lash themselves into a berserker rage and run amuck." In the opinion of this Missouri paper:

> "Probably the best mob preventive is not to breed the material of which mobs are made. The child who is now running the streets, playing hookey from school, keeping irregular hours with questionable companions, is the potential rioter, lyncher and firebrand of ten years hence. It isn't the child's fault. The fault is first with the parents, and after that with the community. And the average community has neglected this very important problem. It has lived, legislated and administered for the present generation, forgetful of the generation that is to come. And some communities are paying a high price for their neglect."

But editors generally look upon the mob menace as a race problem. A writer in the New York Times declares that all observers agree that "out of the war has come a new negro problem." The negro has fought side by side with the white man and has been recognized as an equal by the French; he has become accustomed to arms and acquired a new self-respect. At the same time the war has brought new industrial contacts between white and colored workers. The writer in The Times estimates that "during the war period 500,000 negro workers migrated from the South to the North. In whatever Northern city they have settled in numbers there is the menace of a racial clash." At the same time, according to this authority, there is a gradual change in the character of negro leadership. The conservative leaders of the Booker Washington type are dying out and leaders of a more militant type gain more headway every week. There are two classes of these new leaders, we are told:

> "One consists of radicals and revolutionaries. They are spreading Bolshevist propaganda. It is reported that they are winning many recruits among the colored race. When the ignorance that exists among negroes in many sec-

tions of the country is taken into consideration the danger of inflaming them by revolutionary doctrine may apprehended. It is held that there is no element in this country so susceptible to organized propaganda of this kind as the less informed class of negroes.

"The other class of militant leaders confine their agitation to a fight against all forms of color discriminations. They are for a program of uncompromising protest, 'to fight and to continue to fight for citizenship rights and full democratic privileges.'

"W. E. B. Du Bois, a foremost leader in this class of militants, says in the leading editorial in the current issue of his magazine, The Crisis:

" 'We have cast off on the voyage which will lead to freedom or to death. For three centuries we have suffered and cowered. No race ever gave passive submission to evil longer, more piteous trial. Today we raise the terrible weapon of self-defense. When the murderer comes, he shall no longer strike us in the back. When the armed lynchers gather, we too must gather armed. When the mobs moves, we propose to meet it with bricks and clubs and guns.' "

William Monroe Trotter, Secretary of the National Equal Rights League, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few weeks ago: "we are a peace-loving people, but the oppression to which negroes in America are subjected is such that unless national and state governments provide guarantees against its continuance, there can be no assurance that our beloved country will continue to be the land of peace, secure from violence and insurrection." "The black man has given notice," said a New York negro on the same occasion, "that what he has suffered in the past will not be endured in the future. He means business now. There can be no compromise."

In an article in Reconstruction, Mr. Charles Edward Russell carefully discusses this change of attitude on the part of the negroes, which he believes must be understood as having a very definite bearing on past and future riots. To quote Mr. Russell:

"The negro did not run in Chicago nor in Washington and in my judgment he is not going to run anywhere. And the reason is that he has found himself. He knows now that he is a man. That makes the difference."

Conservative negroes like the editor of the Mobile Forum call upon their fellow blacks "to use the same patience so constantly practiced during the last half century with the utmost care, not without dignity but with great diplomacy and a regard for the tense feeling between the two races." As he advises:

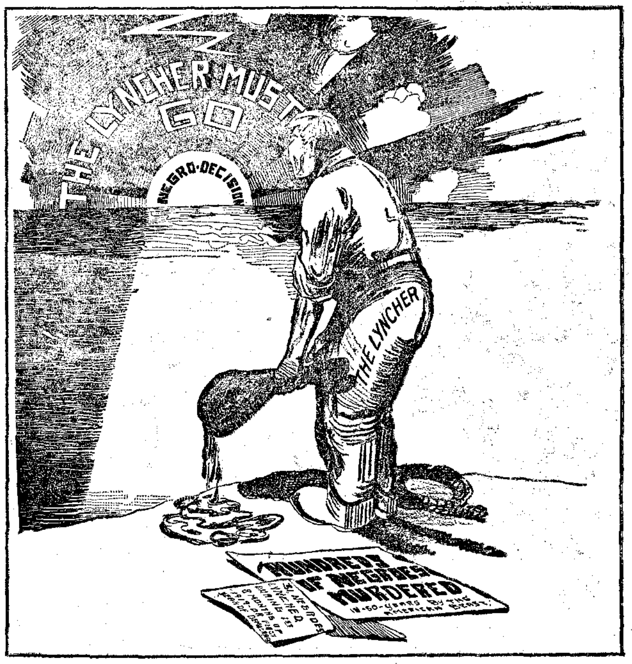
"Diplomacy of the greatest and most careful kind, must be practiced for a season. No race man must allow himself to believe that every incident and difference between a white and black man is a signal for an outbreak. Rather seek to make our attitude understood and by insisting that a contention and a demand for our rights does not mean physical resistance, riot, or war between the races."

The editor of the Richmond (Va.) Planet calls for "a union of the better class of white people and the better class of colored people in every community to the end that the law abiding and law enforcing elements may engage in one common crusade against both of these elements without regard to race, color, or previous conditions of servitude." The optimistic editor of another Afro-American paper, The Cleveland Advocate, contends that it is bad policy to meet violence with violence since"as the days go on our friends, over the other side, are becoming more numerous. Editorials in all the leading dailies decry for us the injustices, and these added to our mighty protests, shall cause the influences that are against us to totter and fall."

And speaking for the white people of the South, particularly of Kentucky, the Louisville Courier Journal sees"no indications of inability of the two races to get along peaceably, each the servant of the other, in a broader sense of the term." Surely, it says, "there is not in the rank and file of either color, any feeling to-day which can be termed 'intense'." In support of such statements, several newspapers call attention to the platform proposed by 38 negro educators of North Carolina which declares against "social equality" between the races, against lynching, and in favor of "patriotic negroes everywhere" uniting "with patriotic white men to protect women of both races and remove this terror that hangs over the South." The same platform declares that "wherever injustice appears there is entirely too much said by self appointed leaders... about an appeal to force."

It might be noted here that both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and such negro papers as the Chicago Defender deny as preposterous the charges that negroes are "being drawn into an affiliation with anarchists, I. W. W.s and those who wave the red flag." The Defender asserts that no people in this country "hold the Bolsheviki movement more in contempt than do we." Whatever may have been the effect of the I.W.W. activities among the negroes, the Springfield Union cannot help thinking that "back of it all, is the feeling of resentment or hatred born of long years of abuse at the hands of negro-baiting white Southerners and the more recent anti-negro demonstrations in some Northern cities, the natural consequences of which would be to make the unthinking as well as the vicious negro an easy victim of Bolshevistic propaganda." Similar statements appear in the Pittsburgh Leader and the Albany Knickerbocker Press, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette Times we read:

"The race conflict which is growing might die out or be greatly reduced if recognized leaders of the South in positions of responsibility would range themselves on the side of law and order and justice. It may be the riffraff that engages in lynchings, that does the actual torturing and killing of the luckless blacks; but it is men high placed who commend their deeds and encourage them to renewed lawlessness. Thus, on the floor of the United States Senate, Senator Williams of Mississippi referring to the Omaha outbreak, declared that race was greater than law and that he could not stop to arbitrate crime where a woman was the victim."


THE LYNCHER MUST GO
NEGRO·DECISION
THE LYNCHER
HUNDREDS OF NEGROES MURDERED
IN-50-YEARS BY THE AMERICAN MOBS
31 NEGROES LYNCHED DURING 8 MONTHS OF

BLACK DETERMINATION
-Johnson in The Richmond Planet (Afro-American).

Senator John Sharp Williams's exact words in his Senate speech of September 29, as reported in The Congressional Record, were:

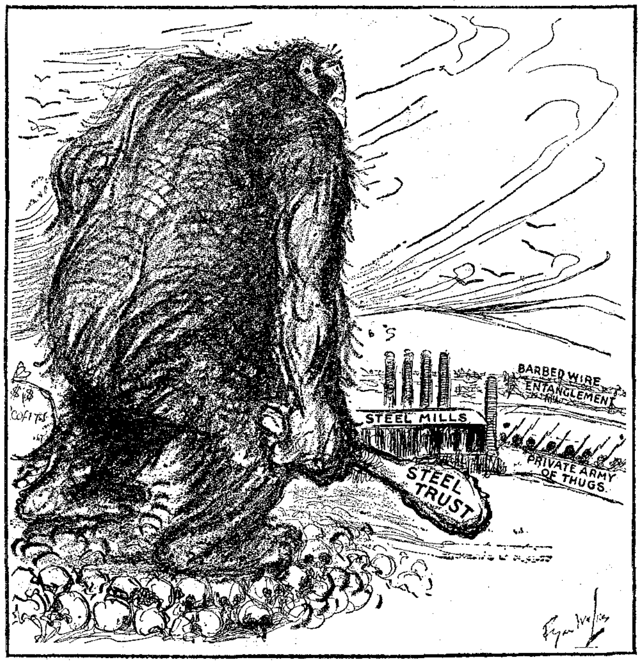
"I go as far in the pathways of peace as any man who was ever born. I am willing to arbitrate nearly everything in this world, except one thing, and that is the attempt to outrage a white woman by any man, whether white, black, or red. I surrender him at once as being beyond the pale of the law, to the first crowd that can get to him. I believe in law. I believe in law and order. I believe that there is no justification for taking the law into one's own hands. But I believe that there are now and then provocation and excuse enough for it...

"Not only is blood thicker than water, but race is greater than law, now and then; and if race be not greater than law, about which there might be a dispute, the protection of a woman transcends all law of every description, human or divine."

IS GARY FIGHTING UNIONISM?

Two earlier articles have discussed the avowed and the alleged motives of labor in the steel strike, and Judge Gary's explanation of the Steel Corporation's stand. Later press comment reveals an impression in several quarters that the Judge's uncompromising stand for the "open shop" marks an equally uncompromising opposition to union labor. His two-days' testimony before the Senate investigating committee, avers the Springfield Republican, "puts beyond dispute his opposition to unionism both in principle and practice;" and the Brooklyn Citizen is convinced by the same evidence that "the reason he refused to confer with the organized labor men was because he is opposed to organized labor." In the course of this testimony he said:

"The fundamental issue, as I conceive it, is the question of an open shop or a closed shop. The question of allowing a man to work where he pleases, whether he belongs to a union or not, and the right of the employer to employ a man in his shop, whether the man is a union man or not. I believe that it is well known all over the world and is the opinion of a large majority of the people of the world that the open shop is essential to progress and prosperity, and that the closed shop means less production, less work, higher costs. I think, when you are discussing the question of the high cost of living, there is nothing more important to consider with it than that manufacturing establishments shall be allowed to operate unrestricted by labor unions or anybody else, depending upon the good will of the laborers, the workmen themselves who, of course, are controlled by the treatment they receive, including wage rates and working and living conditions.



THE NEW FREEDOM
-Walker in the New York Call (Socialist)

"If the industries of this country or any other were controlled by union labor, as it would be if these gentlemen were successful, it would mean decay, less production, higher cost, and this country could not succeed in its contest with other countries for the world's business."

"Unionism," he declared, "is not a good thing for the employer or the employee either." Discussing his attitude the Springfield Republican says:

"Mr. Gary concedes that under the law workmen have the right to form unions, but the only union which he will tolerate or recognize is the company union,' which is simply an organization of the company's own employes, with no affiliation whatever with a larger outside organization. He concedes that his employes may bargain collectively, but they shall have no spokesmen of their own choosing who are not also his employes and therefore subject to discharge by his corporation. But that is not trade unionism, as it has developed in the past half-century. Mr. Gary was perfectly consistent with his principles in refusing to answer a letter from Mr. Gompers; for Mr. Gompers is not one of his employes. He was perfectly consistent again in refusing to meet Mr. Fitzpatrick in his capacity as a representative of a certain number of steel workers; for Mr. Fitzpatrick is not one of his employes. But why shouldn't employes be privileged to have a spokesman from 'outside,' in view of the fact that Mr. Gary's corporation is privileged to hire battalions of lawyers to serve as its spokesmen whenever and wherever their services may be needed?

"Mr. Gary insists that in refusing to see the spokesman of 50 per cent. of his employes he would be fighting for the open shop as against the closed shop. But isn't it an open shop when only 50 per cent. of the employes are unionized? He can hardly expect to be accepted simply as an open shop champion when he is manifestly against unionism in principle, according to his own declarations. How can one escape from the conclusion that Mr. Gary stands for a system of naked industrial autocracy such as existed in the most advanced countries down to 40 or 50 years ago? If his views had prevailed throughout the past half-century, virtually every benefit that has been won in that period for wage-earners as an economic class by militant trade unionism would have been lost.

"In concluding that Mr. Gary is an extreme reactionary, it is necessary to affirm also that there are grave excesses chargeable to organized labor. There is undoubtedly a dangerous tendency developing on the part of unionism in some quarters to grasp simply for power, for supreme control; and in this struggle the best interests of society may be sacrificed unless its leadership is tempered with sane conservatism. Yet such a position as Mr. Gary takes pours fuel on the fires of radicalism and really weakens the forces of sane conversatism because it is now impossible to go back to 1850 for the principles on which the modern industrial system shall be based."

Commenting on Judge Gary's statement that his corporation was backing a "moral principle" that could not be arbitrated, the New Republic says:

"Mr. Gary, of course, knows perfectly well that the advertised defense of his position is a fraud. Every person who remembers anything about the history of the steel corporation's labor policy knows it is a fraud. No unionism, no collective bargaining of any kind has ever been permitted in the industry. The corporation began destroying every vestige of unionism when Lenin was a boy. Never for an instant has it deviated from a policy of blood and iron at the first hint of labor organization. The Russian revolution has nothing to do with it, the European upheaval has nothing to do with it. The steel corporation stands where it has always stood. It is pursuing a policy adopted decades before Bolshevism was ever heard of. Its line to-day has no relation to any follies that William Z. Foster enunciated years ago. For Mr. Gary there are no distinction between Gompers and Foster, between Fitzpatrick and Haywood, between the late John Mitchell and the reddest rebel. There are no distinctions between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., no distinction between craft and industrial unionism, no distinction between conservative and radical labor leaders. Anything that suggests collective bargaining he will fight to the bitter end. This is his 'principle'; he has never had any other; he has none now.

"He will dress it up, of course, to suit the fashions of the moment. He will call it a fight against Bolshevism if that happens to be a good excuse, though there is no greater maker of Bolshevists in all America than he himself. He will call it a fight between American and alien labor, if a mean chauvinism happens to be popular, though no one has surpassed him as an importer of alien labor. He will call it a struggle for law and order, though there is less law and more official disorder in western Pennsylvania than in any section of the Union. He will call it a battle for American institutions, though by his direction the Bill of Rights in the Constitution has been annulled in the Pennsylvania steel district. In short, he will use any poppycock which is available, but under it all runs a clear line of policy; he will not tolerate unionism in any form whatsoever."

That both sides are willing to obscure certain facts is implied by the following brief paragraph in the McKeesport Daily News, in the center of the Pittsburgh strike district:

"Judge Gary, of the steel corporation, is quoted as saying that the company does not fire men for joining a union. He ought to know better than to make such a statement, and President Tighe, of the steel workers, says recognition of the union does not mean a closed shop. He, too, ought to know better than to hand out such a statement. So there you are."

Judge Gary's attitude "is that which used to be characteristic of the greater number of employers but is so no longer," remarks the Brooklyn Citizen, which adds:

"Against the haughty position of those who have not learned that capital and labor must in the future, even if they did not do so in the past, deal with each other on terms of perfect equality, the tendency of modern thought is unmistakable."

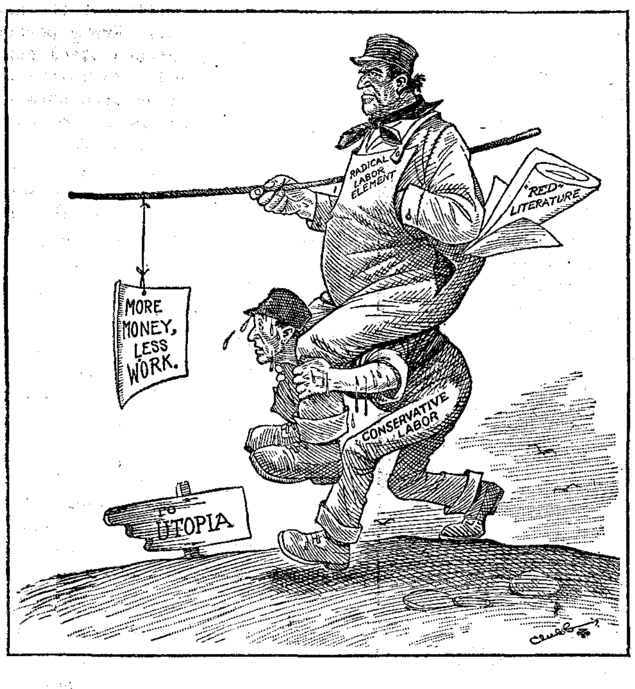
Among other papers, outside the ranks of the labor and radical journals, that are not favorably impressed by Judge Gary's stand, we find the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Republic, the Toledo News-Bee, the New York Globe and the Chicago Tribune. Says the Chicago paper:

"When Mr. Gary says he finds a moral call to oppose unionism, as such, he hopes to drive the conservative unionist, who believes in our social organization and insists upon working and living under it, into common cause with the red who does not believe in this organization and insists upon destroying it.

"The best that can be said about Judge Gary is that he is a much better employer of labor than he is a defender of the system of employment. He does not appear well in public.

"He is hugging too many moralities and backing away from too many facts. He has a better case than he stated. If he breaks silence only to say that Mr. Morgan is with him and that unionism is immoral, silence -- and damned little of that -- is the counsel of wisdom."

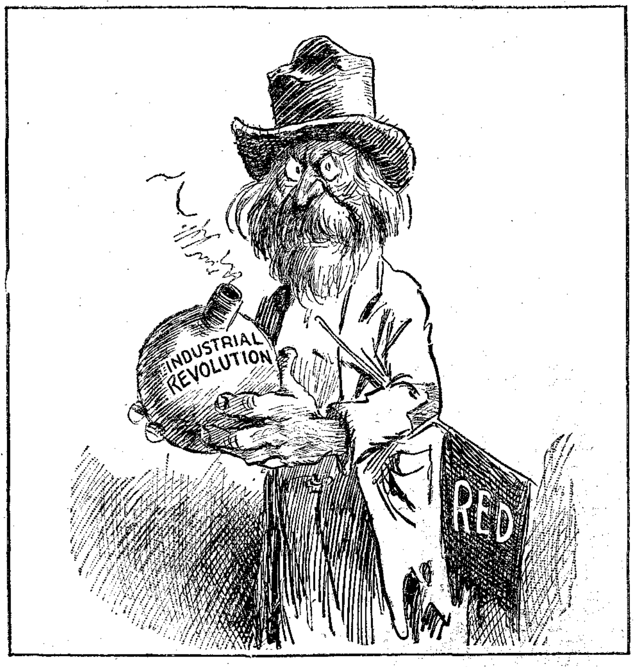
And the New York Globe, challenging his assertion that "if unions control industries in this country it means decay, the dropping of progress," says:



LURING HIM ON.
-Clubb in the Rochester Herald.

"Judge Gary's sweeping indictment condemns good unions as well as bad -- and there are plenty of the former. There are also, as any honest student of labor conditions must confess, plenty of the latter. It is quite true that some unions restrict production, ask unreasonable wages, curtail hours unfairly. In fact, there is reason to believe that some good unions have become infected recently with the disease which in part justifies Judge Gary's verdict. But there is still plenty of middle ground between the positions held by intolerant employer and intolerant worker. On that middle ground fair-minded capitalist can meet with reasonable and honorable union labor, even under conditions of the closed shop. And the industries do not decay, Judge Gary."

Many papers, on the other hand, unreservedly endorse Judge Gary's stand, hailing him as the champion of the "open shop" and the "freedom of labor." "The country," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "owes him a debt of gratitude for his courage and resolution." "The labor leader who does not take note of the impression made by Judge Gary's testimony is blind to the signs of the times," remarks the Baltimore News; and the New York Commercial exclaims:



Protected by the George Matthew Adams Service
"CURSES: IT WON'T EXPLODE IN AMERICA."
-Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Stand firm, Judge Gary. You are absolutely right. This is not a fight for wages or hours of working conditions. It is a fight for one-fifth to control four-fifths. It is a fight for minority control. The one-fifth is composed almost wholly of foreigners--foreigners fighting to control Americans. The four-fifths are Americans. Many of them fought in France to maintain the very principles the one-fifth would destroy. They are Americans!

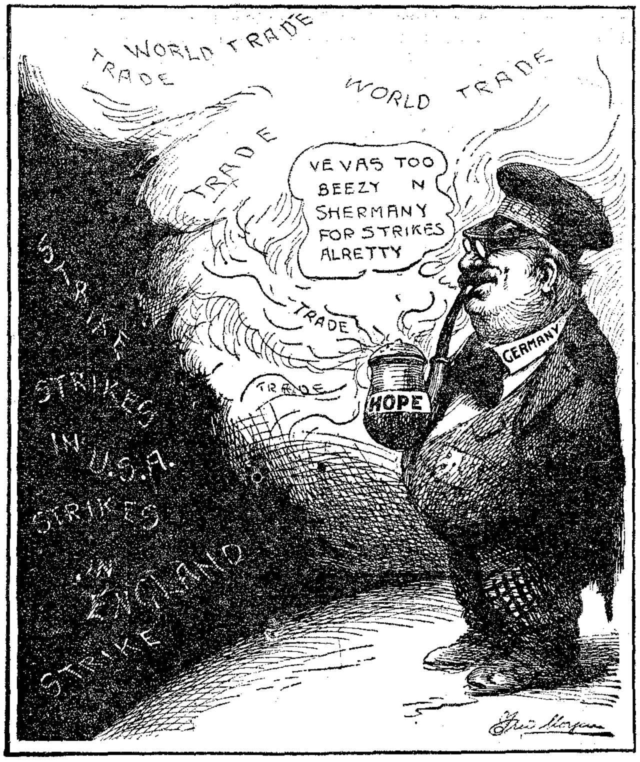
"The law-abiding citizens of this country, whether your own employes or otherwise, are true Americans! Stand by them!"

"No one has denied the right of workmen to organize," remarks the Mobile Register, but-----

"There is opposition to the idea that the organizations may force their will upon operators and workingmen who have the right to independence. The steel unions would close the steel works to all labor except such labor as joins their ranks. They would force plants in which there is now little union sentiment to join with the unions at once. In illustration of this is the threat of the striking workmen in Steubenville, Ohio, to march over into the steel towns of West Virginia and compel the workmen there to quit their places."

And in the Buffalo Commercial we read:

"Talk about arbitrating this matter! Why you cannot arbitrate a question of morals! You cannot make concessions in matters involving the rights of men guaranteed them under the Constitution of the United States. Just because a lot of cowardly newspaper publishers and some weak-minded and weaker-kneed business men would rather surrender their independence and manhood for the sake of a few dollars than fight wrong, democratic America is not going to be destroyed. She will be saved because of the patriotism, resolution and courage of men like Elbert H. Gary, who will not barter their souls for trade."



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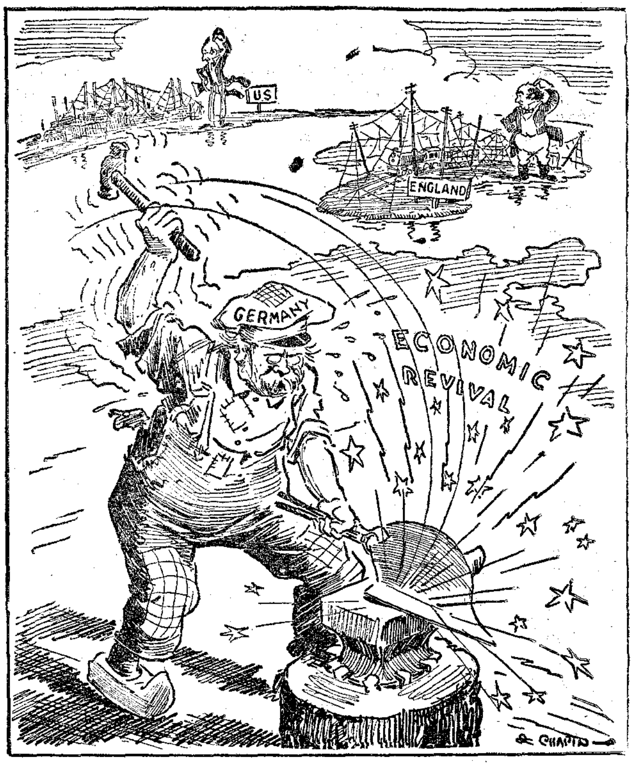
GERMANY SEES ITS CHANCE TO GET THE WORLD MARKETS

-Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.



SPEAKING OF STRIKES

- Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.

WHAT THE STRIKES DO FOR GERMANY.

TO MAKE VON DER GOLTZ GO HOME

THE FIRST EASTWARD THRUST of Germany to penetrate Russia and make it economically her own is discerned by the Manchester "Union" in the armed expedition of the stubborn von der Goltz into the Baltic provinces, and the failure of the Allied threats to budge him from them. These German troops, ostensibly there to fight the Bolsheviki, "have been promised land," states this newspaper, and it continues:

"Germany has succeeded in evading the treaty conditions in the Baltic lands thus far by offering a variety of excuses or explanations tending to show that she has no authority in the premises. The troops in Lithuania are volunteers, say the German leaders. They are not under the control of the German Government. Rather thin, this."

The threat of the Supreme Council to bar food and financial assistance from Germany until von der Goltz and his army are recalled, says the Newark "News",

"promises to bring to an end a situation that has been full of danger from the outset. Under the terms of the armistice, Germany was permitted to keep Von der Goltz's army on the Russian border until such time as the Allies should think the moment suitable for calling them home. The purpose of this was to use the German troops as a bulwark against the Bolsheviki, who, at that time, threatened to spread westward over Europe.

"The device might have proved successful if Germany had had a wholehearted desire to cooperate in getting rid of the Bolshevik menace, but that has not proved to be the case. Von der Goltz's troops have been used to further the German expansionist programs over the Baltic provinces and to muddle up the Russian situation. There is no moral doubt but that they have played in with the Bolsheviki and anti-Bolsheviki as it suited the German purpose; and that they have been jockeying themselves into a position where they could dominate Russia however its internal situation eventuated."

The New York "Tribune," reviewing the events leading up to the present situation, says:

"Last June Marshal Foch ordered the retirement of von der Goltz's volunteer army. The German press reported that the demand had been complied with. Nevertheless, von der Goltz did not move, but rather increased his forces and fortified his position by rallying to his banner of monarchistic reaction partisans of the old Russian regime.

"On restoring their ascendency the Balto-Germans initiated a reign of terror, compared to which even the Bolshevik regime at Riga, with all its horrors, could be called lenient. The Germans sanctimoniously pretended that their repressive measures were in retaliation for Bolshevik cruelties. As a matter of fact, they carried on a ruthless war of extermination against the Letts."

That the present War Minister and German Government are serious in their instructions to the wily von der Goltz is attested in a cable from the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Times," which explains that:

"Though they fear von der Goltz's unruly troops, they fear even more the threatened blockade, and have already cut off all supplies to the Baltic Army. Von der Goltz himself remains absolutely silent concerning his intentions. He has merely acknowledged Noske's urgent summons to return immediately with his troops."

Just what means, other than the blockade of food and funds, will be taken by the Supreme Council to force the withdrawal of German troops from the Baltic provinces are not known. The Albany "Journal" suggests:

"Now the Supreme Council is discussing ways and means to impress it upon the impudent Teuton that the Peace Treaty is not a scrap of paper. One plan is for extended occupation of Germany and a punitive expedition against Von der Goltz. Another is for the cutting off of loans and supplies of raw materials from Germany. But the latter has already been threatened, without effect. The former would probably prove to be the shortest cut to results."

$ 20,000,000 TO IMPROVE OUR DOCTORS

SINCE THE DOCTOR'S MISTAKES are made at the expense of his patients, a $20,000,000 gift which will enable our *medical schools* to turn out better doctors and more of them, seems impressive even to editors who have become slightly bored by the long succession of million dollar benefactions from our "superphilanthropic" millionaires. John D. Rockefeller, who can enjoy golf and a good dinner at eighty because he knew enough to act upon the advice of a good doctor a few years ago, has done much for medical research. But his recent gift through the General Education Board of $20,000,000 to be spent, both principal and interest, "within fifty years for the improvement of medical education in the United States," *seems to the* Springfield Union, *among* other papers, "particularly timely and important in its bearings on the public welfare." It is not that the Massachusetts paper thinks our medical schools are to-day falling short of a fulfilment of their mission, though it believes "this is distinctly true of many institutions known to be below par," as "that the conditions are especially suited just now to a campaign to increase the practical efficiency of these schools by utilizing the material that has been collected in recent researches. Through the Rockefeller Institute and similar agencies, a great amount of data has been gathered that as yet has been only imperfectly assimilated." Then there is the opportunity presented by the war. On this point the New York Sun says:

"At this moment there is an opportunity to utilize for the benefit of the race the lessons taught by experience in surgery, preventive medicine and sanitation to military and civilian practitioners in the period of the war, and Mr. Rockefeller's great benefaction will speed the day when this store of information will be available to all students.

"In the armies and among civilians the surgeons, physicians and sanitary engineers saved in the war hundreds of thousands of lives which under similar conditions a few years ago would have been lost. Mr. Rockefeller's new endowment of science should make sure the application to the needs of the world in peace of all the learning gathered in the war."

Mr. Abraham Flexner, Secretary of the General Education Board, tells us by way of the New York Times that "this is the first gift of its kind there has ever been." To quote Mr. Flexner's own words:

"There have been large donations by wealthy men for the enrichment of designated medical schools from time to time, but I do not recall any previous instance of a big sum like this being set aside for the improvement of medical schools in general so that it can be devoted to worthy schools which need it and so that in such schools such financial needs as that of bettering the salaries of the teaching staff, increasing clinical resources and the like, may be met."

The first thing the board will do, according to its Secretary, will be to make a "general survey of the medical schools of the country, which would determine not only which ones could be improved to the general good of the country, but also what were the specific needs in each instance." The needs of all parts of the country, it seems, will be taken into consideration, which leads the New York Evening Post to remark that not the least valuable result of the distribution of the Rockefeller donation will be to open in many sections of the country opportunities "that hitherto have been confined to a comparatively few." The Evening Post further comments on the Rockefeller gift:

"The ground for this notable project was broken a few years ago when weak medical schools were urged to abandon the field to stronger schools, and medical institutions of doubtful reputation were warned that they would be exposed and proceeded against by every possible method. This plan is apparently to be pursued in distributing the new gift. A medical school that is merely taking up space will be encouraged to quit by the strengthening of a better school near by. An institution that is developing a particular field will be assisted to greater success as a reward for its enterprise."

It seems to the Jersey City Journal that Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to the medical schools will doubtless accelerate activity along the line of "life extension work," and will thus help mightily "toward conserving our most valuable resources--human lives." The Rockefeller gift, declares the New York Evening Mail, "is a benefaction, not only to America but to the world; for the benefits to be conferred upon America by this extended and intensified campaign to conquer disease will furnish to every progressive nation new instruments of warfare against the elements that disintegrate life and reduce the usefulness of the individual to himself as well as to the community."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The laborer feels worthy of his higher. -- Boston Herald.

It is all right, we suppose, for the senate to investigate the steel strike. Only it is to be hoped the strike will not feel under obligation to continue until the senate finishes investigating it. -- Greensboro News.

You can now get an excellent five-cent cigar for a quarter. -- Wall Street Journal.

Landlords who have not raised their rents could hold a convention in a telephone booth. -- Wall Street Journal.

Railroads will be returned on January 1, provided the owners are able to identify their property. -- Wall Street Journal.

Reduced to its simplest form, bolshevism is merely a lazy man's envy of the prosperity of a hustler. -- Kansas City Post.

At the present rate of labor organization it won't be long before the rest of us can organize into one small union. -- Springfield Republican.

President Gomper's secretary is named Guy Oyster. He ought to be a quiet guy. -- Corvallis Oregon Gazette-Times.

We were disposed to believe Bullitt's testimony until he professed to quote what Colonel House said about something. -- Houston Post.

All's riot with the world. -- Chicago Tribune.

It looks from this side of the Atlantic as though most of the nations of Europe were in favor of the League of Nations in principle, but opposed to it in practice. -- Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.

Another reason for the high cost of living is that we no longer make little Willie's pants out of Dad's old ones. -- Greenville (S.C.) Piedment.

That threatened strike of Baptist ministers may be called off since John D. Rockefeller has just handed them $3,000,000. -- Nashville Tennessean.

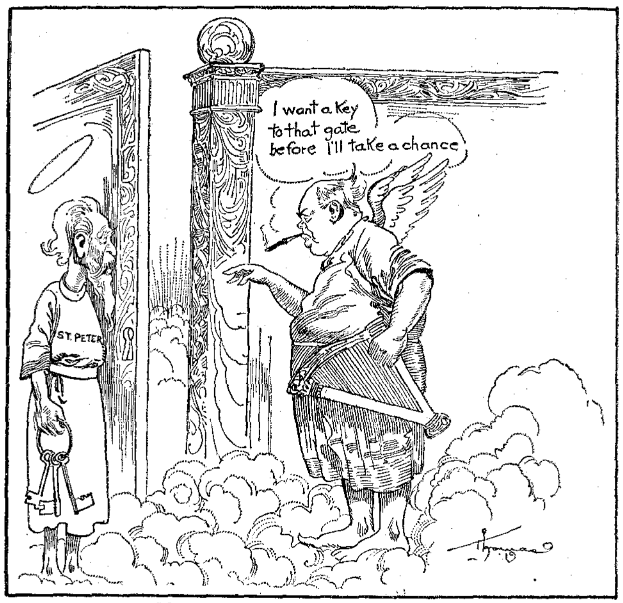
A strike for higher wages inconveniences the public. But not as much as low wages inconvenience the workers. -- Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.

The publisher of the Universal of Mexico City informs us that nearly all advertising sent into Mexico from this country is for patent medicines. Now we understand what is the matter with Mexico. -- Toledo News-Bee.

After all, a statesman has a hard lot. It is easy enough to pick the right side, but so very difficult to pick the side that will hold the most votes. -- Toledo News-Bee.

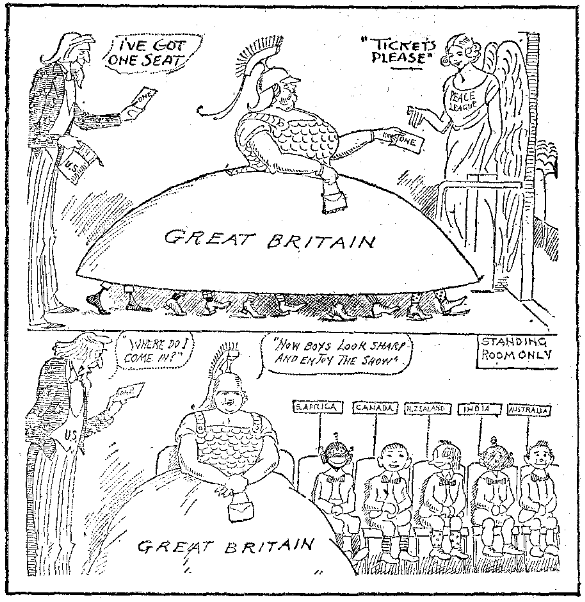
D'Annunzio has applied poetic license to military operations. -- Albany Journal.

The Assembly is to be the "talking body." Oh, very well. In that case, one American will be equal to six Englishmen. -- Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.


I want a Key to that gate before I'll take a chance
ST. PETER

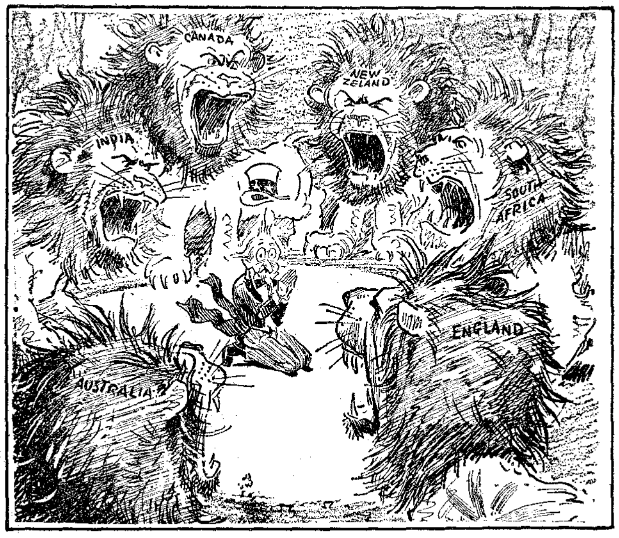
IF A SENATOR SHOULD EVER GET TO HEAVEN

- Thomas in the Detroit News


I'VE GOT ONE SEAT
"TICKETS PLEASE"
PEACE LEAGUE
ONE
ONE
U.S.
GREAT BRITAIN
"WHERE DO I COME IN?"
"NOW BOYS LOOK SHARP-AND ENJOY THE SHOW"
STANDING ROOM ONLY
S. AFRICA
CANADA
N. ZEALAND
INDIA
AUSTRALIA
ONE
U.S.
GREAT BRITAIN

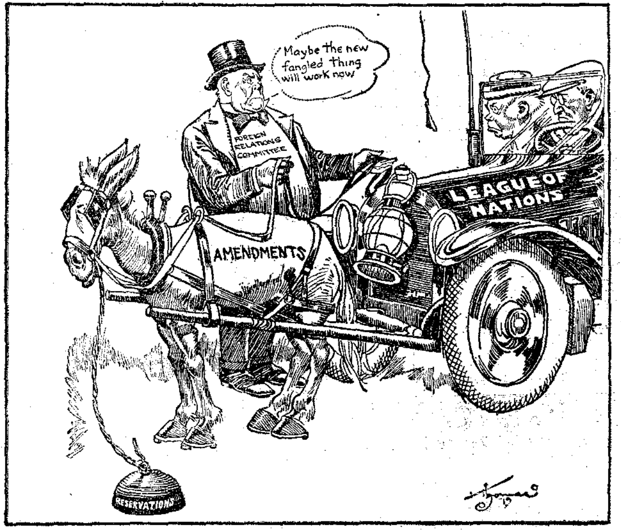
AT THE PEACE PLAY

- Powers in the New York Evening Journal


CANADA
NEW ZELAND
INDIA
SOUTH AFRICA
ENGLAND
AUSTRALIA

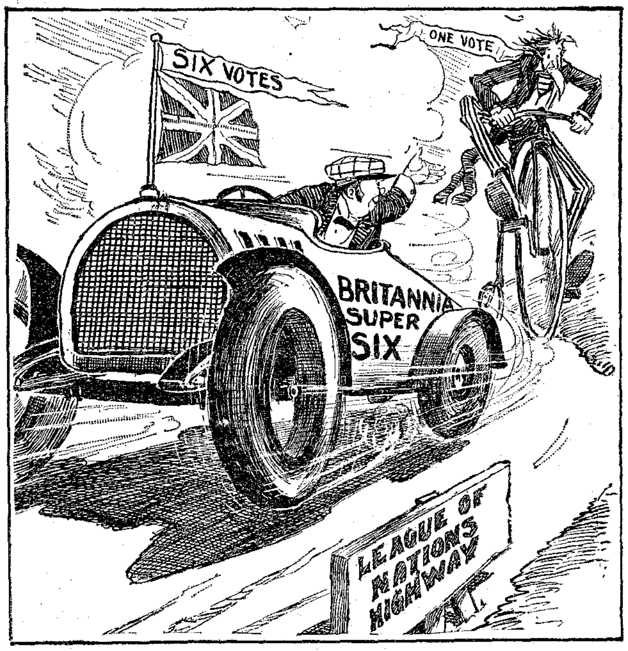
AS SENATOR REED PICTURES THE LEAGUE

- Chapin in the St. Louis Republic


Maybe the new fangled thing will work now
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
AMENDMENTS
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
RESERVATIONS

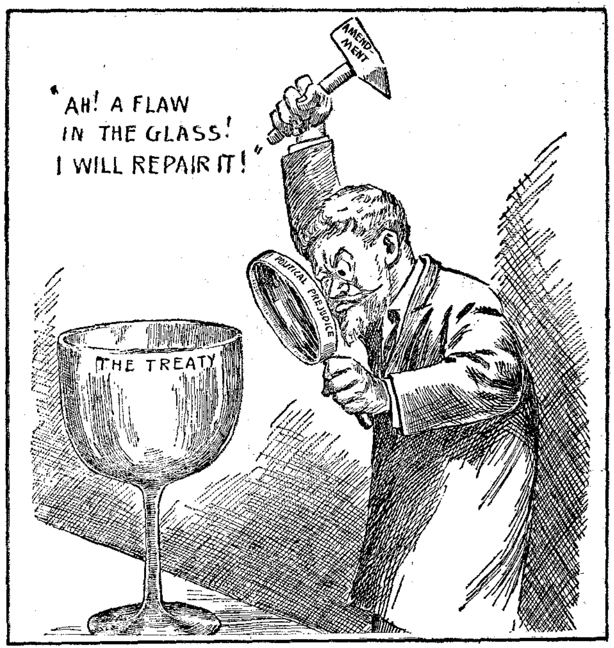
SENATORIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

- Thomas in the Detroit News


SIX VOTES
ONE VOTE
BRITANNIA SUPER SIX
LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGHWAY

MONOPOLIZING THE ROAD

- Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle

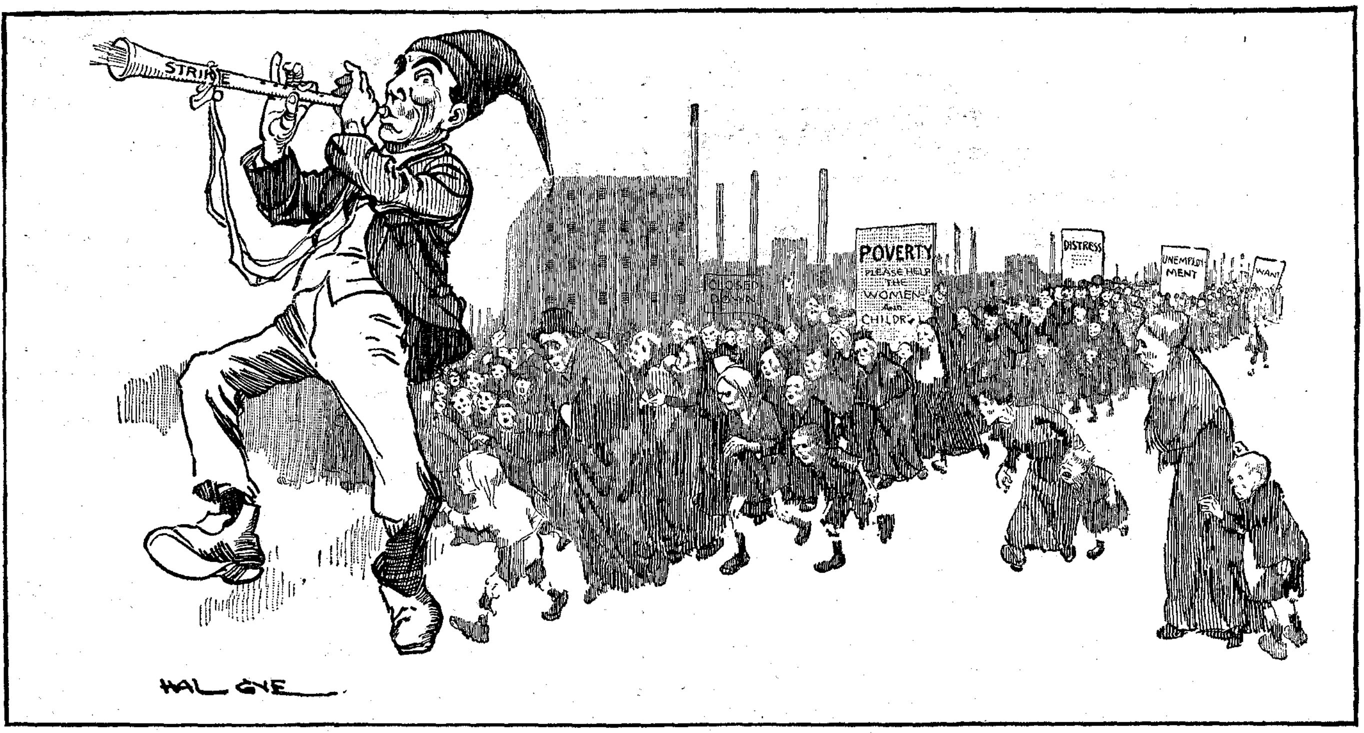

"AH! A FLAW IN THE GLASS! I WILL REPAIR IT!"
AMENDMENT
POLITICAL PREJUDICE
THE TREATY

THE TINKER

- Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald

HOW THE LEAGUE SQUABBLE AFFECTS THE CARTOONISTS

FOREIGN - COMMENT



THE PIED PIPER.
-- The Bulletin (Sydney).

BRITAIN'S VICTORY OVER HERSELF

OUT OF THE "BLOODLESS REVOLUTION" of the railway strike, which was settled in a compromise between the Government and the National Union of Railway Men, the British nation emerges with "the greatest victory that a nation can win." This is the view of those who call it the nation's victory "over itself" at a time when it seemed doomed to fall into the abyss of Bolshevism. In comparison with this victory of the British people, says one enthusiast, "the victory of the Allies over the Central Powers was a bagatelle." Such rejoicing over a strike settlement that is generally considered as simply "a fair way out of a profoundly grave position," is better understood when press dispatches recall that thousands of "citizen guards" were enrolled to maintain order; and it is reported that the Government had planned to have 25,000 "under brassards" to meet the emergency of a threatened general strike of all industries. While labor leaders claim "a great victory," the solution of the railway tangle is proof to many observers that a general strike is an impossibility in England, because in the first place the Government is so thoroughly prepared to cope with it, and secondly because the rank and file of the British nation will not tolerate it. The strike of railway men that kept 600,000 employees idle for more than a week and stopped the work of many thousands in other industries, came to an end with dramatic suddenness on October 5, and workers in all classes went back to their jobs on the following day. The cause of the strike as stated in the press, was the demand of the railway men for the continuation of the war bonus of $7.50 per week. The men were disgruntled because of the treatment they received at the hands of the Government since the armistice, we are told, and because they faced an immediate reduction in wages of $2.50 to $3.50, "which meant poverty for many and privation for all." The shopmen were especially aggrieved because they were ignored in the settlement six months ago, when a war bonus was promised to the lower grades as well as to the engineers and firemen. This action, however, was not taken. The official terms now arrived at between the Government and the National Union of Railwaymen are thus summarized for the press:

" 1. Work shall be resumed immediately.

" 2. Negotiations will be resumed on the understanding that they shall be completed before the end of the year.

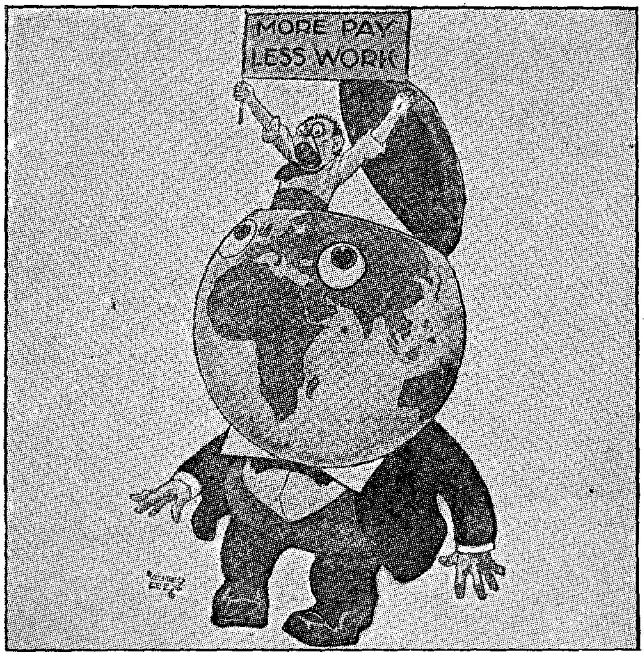
" 3. Wages will be stabilized at the present level until Sept. 30, 1920, and at any time after Aug. 1 they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing.

" 4. No adult railway men in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings per week while the cost of living is 110 per cent. above the pre-war level.

" 5. The Railway Union agrees that their men will work harmoniously with the men who returned to work or who remained at work during the strike. Nor shall there be any victimization of strikers.

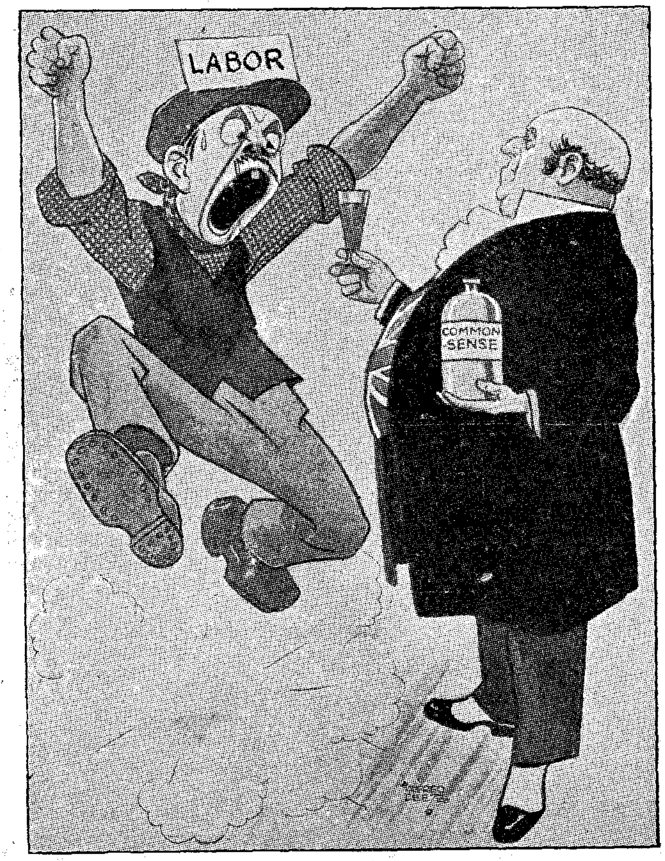
" 6. Arrears of wages will be paid on resumption of work.

It is noted in some quarters that the most important feature of the strike was the absence of rioting or loss of life, except in the increased number of street accidents in London which kept the ambulances busy. There were two or three unsuccessful attempts to wreck trains by displacing signals or greasing the tracks, we are told, and a few police court cases resulted from scuffles between strike pickets and paid or volunteer workmen who undertook to keep the trains moving. Another noteworthy fact called to our attention is the general absence of bitterness between the strikers and the people who suffered from the strike, and a gradual softening of the tone of the newspapers, many of which began by calling the strikers Bolsheviki and proclaiming that the strike must be fought as Germany was fought, to the bitter end. Meanwhile we read that business men say it will be long before the cost of this short strike can be fully determined, but they are inclined now to estimate the total loss to the nation at approximately $250,000,000. The bills to be paid by the Government, it is said, will probably amount to $5,000,000 for each day of the strike, covering a variety of services, in addition to the unemployment pay of those made idle by the stoppage, and they number more than 335,000 persons. The loss to industry, we are told, is far greater, for perishable goods in many cases were destroyed, many works stopped operation, almost all export trade ceased, and orders were lost through the uncertain conditions. The railway men spent $1,500,000 in strike pay, which was taken from the emergency fund of the National Union of Railway Men, and incurred many other expenses.



ON THE BRAIN
-- London Opinion

A London Labor organ, The Daily Herald, claims "a glorious victory" and the defeat of Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport. As to the claims of victory, it is pointed out in various quarters that while Premier Lloyd George receded from his demand that the men should return to work before any negotiation was undertaken, the men also retreated from their demand that there would be no resumption until their full requirements were met. In the Daily Herald, Secretary Thomas of the National Union of Railway men, declares that "the men stood four square determined to secure victory or go down together," and he asserts that "the settlement brings home great gain." Also he appeals to railway men to consolidate their organization and make their forces stronger than ever, so as to "gain for all members a higher standard of life." In a message to this newspaper, Mr. C. T. Cramp, President of the union, writes: "While we did not obtain the formula we set forth in the strike resolution, we obtained terms equally good, which will give the railway men the same thing in effect. Our men have broken the back of the first attack made upon the entire working class, and no doubt this splendid stand will save workers from a degraded standard of life." Secretary Bromley of the Firemen and Engineers avers in the same journal that "the settlement is highly satisfactory. There is greater value in it than appears at first sight."



"TAKE A SEDATIVE, MY MAN"
-- The Bystander (London).

In contrast to the Labor viewpoint is the remark of the London Daily Telegraph that the settlement is "clean" and it hopes that the strike "has proved finally that an attempt by railway men to stun the nation will always fail." The London Daily Mail rather aloofly remarks of the terms that "if they satisfy the railwaymen they will satisfy everybody," and it adds: "Although it has been a costly lesson, it has demonstrated that a strike, when resolutely faced, must fail." The London Morning Post also avers that the strike "as an experiment in direct action with which the revolutionists have threatened the country so long, resulted in disaster and ignominious failure." This daily considers the additional six months before wages are reviewed as a mere "saver of face," since it is most improbable that the cost of living will fall below the 110 per cent standard. The London Times declares that strike settlement should not be the occasion of talk of victory on either side, and expresses the hope that people will refrain from such talk, for the only victors are the public and the only losers are the fomenters of strife. The mark of the Bolshevik hoof was here and there discovered during the strike, we are told, anonymous threats addressed to London newspapers. Here is a sample published in The Daily Mail which was addressed by a "press worker" to Lord Northcliffe, and reads: "Don't worry about stopping the publication of your different journals, because long before that occurs--very likely at the beginning of next week--your workers will have taken control and will run The Daily Mail for themselves; likewise all other London newspapers. Arrangements are being rapidly completed." The London Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

> "The view of the Government is that the settlement is an indication of the stand made by the community in resisting the burden of loss and inconvenience put upon it, not by the Railwaymen's Trade Union, but by the small section of men who precipitated the strike without proper reflection and without reckoning the consequences it involved. The unexampled crisis of the past week has revealed to the Ministers the power of the community to meet a grave emergency courageously and without bitterness or tumult. Its solid support of the forces of order and of organized administration has impressed the Government profoundly. Nothing strengthened the hands of the Prime Minister and his colleagues more than the contemplation of the calm and good temper of the people under the most trying conditions of the nine day's strike.
>
> "This quality of calm determination impressed the railwaymen, too, the bulk of them being reasonable men, and there is little doubt that had their leaders not effected a settlement in the name of the whole there would have been a large proportion of men returning to work to-day of their own accord under the influence of public opinion, which they felt they could no longer ignore."

In paying editorial tribute to Secretary Thomas of the National Union of Railwaymen, The Daily Chronicle remarks that originally he was not in favor of the strike, but was driven to accept the decision of the majority and of his executives, that he set his face resolutely against violence, and that he attempted to localize the dispute and narrow the issues between the Government and the trade unions. Of Mr. Lloyd George this newspaper says he never at any time has shown more conspicuously his capacity to rise to a great occasion. The London Daily News believes the leaders on each side can assert that they have "won peace with honor," and another London daily declares: "We have won a great victory -- the greatest victory that a nation can win; we have conquered ourselves." Another London writer strikes an optimistic note when he says: "It is surely a most hopeful thing for the future, although there are many smoldering disputes and feelings of grievance yet to be dealt with in many trades and classes, that we have shown once more that we can rise to the occasion. We have proved to our own comfort how many things we can put our hands to in an emergency; how well we can carry on."

GERMANY FEARS THE WINTER

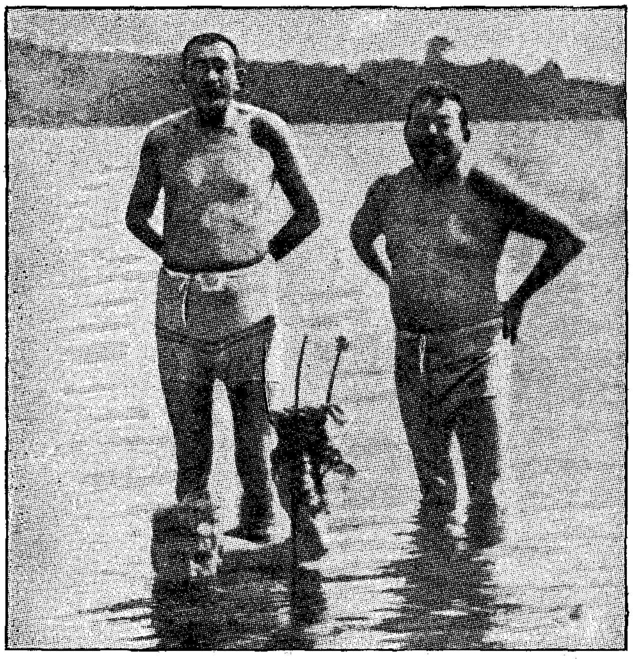
GERMANY IS THE "SICKEST MAN IN EUROPE" if we are to trust the diagnoses of some outside observers coupled with recurrent warnings and exhortations in the German press and in the public utterances of German leaders. The people are urged to brace up and face the future undaunted, and especially to work out their salvation by hard unanimous effort. Food and coal shortage are two winter enemies that Germany dreads, and the Berlin Vorwärts and other papers issue solemn warnings on the necessity for private and public effort to conserve coal in every possible manner or else pay dearly later for extravagance. The coal shortage naturally has its effect on Germany's industrial life and also on the employment question. So much preaching is done in the German press about getting back to work that one is inclined to credit the remark of a Russian refugee, quoted at Berlin, that the German nation seems to be suffering from a form of marasmus which kills their capacity for work. Illuminating is the admission of President Ebert in a speech at the Harvest Fair in Leipzig that it "rejoiced him to see Leipzig again at work immediately after the downfall." He extolled work as the "spring of all Kultur" and looked forward to a time when Germany would recover her great world trade. He particularly counselled his auditors against the despondency that seemed prevalent in so many circles and assured his hearers that if this were banished the nation would move forward much more rapidly. "People insist on living merely to live," is the lament of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, which paints a lurid picture of the idleness and prodigality of the day. This journal's ominous sketch is taken as a text by the Kölnische Zeitung, which solemnly cautions the people that Germany must live such a life as is worthy of a great people, and every German should live in a fashion worthy of his manhood. The goal of social democracy can only be reached, it says, through the diligent labor and effort of every individual. This newspaper deplores the political broils and word-spinning of the day, which only keep the nation longer in misery, and it cries for a prompt reordering of affairs so there will be a chance to work for everybody except for those who are too young or too old, too weak or too sick. In the matter of political broils, we hear much of the strength of the monarchical reactionaries and the persistent rumors that autumn and winter will see Spartacist risings all over the country. An analysis of the political ferment is afforded by a Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Post, who writes:

"Independents and Spartacists are perpetually declaring that prominent members of the Socialist section of the Government, and especially the Army leaders, are collaborating, and will collaborate with the Monarchists. Independents and Spartacists are endeavoring to lull the public into a sense of security by announcing that they have come to the conclusion that their cause will not be furthered by means of armed revolts, and that conflicts with Imperial troops will be avoided in future, but the Imperial authorities continue to be on their guard and to prepare for all eventualities.

"Each faction will also naturally seek to turn to its own account the effect produced on the masses by momentary circumstances. The Communists and Spartacists, for example, will exploit in the interest of their own cause the discontent and the murmurings that are bound to be produced by cold and darkness in the homes during the coming winter and by unemployment, all of which they have been instrumental in bringing about, while the Monarchists will take advantage of the vexation and dejection that will be inevitable when people fully understand what liabilities have been accepted in their name by the Revolutionary Party, 'which demoralised the German Army and thus caused Germany to lose the war.'"

While Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, is accused in some quarters of being at heart in sympathy with the monarchists, the Frankfurter Zeitung dismisses such opinions as rubbish and says that Noske is "to the marrow a Socialist and a Democrat, and all remarks on his leanings towards dictatorship are mere idle chatter." In a statement to a conference of the Majority Socialists at Dresden, Minister Noske explained his policy as follows:

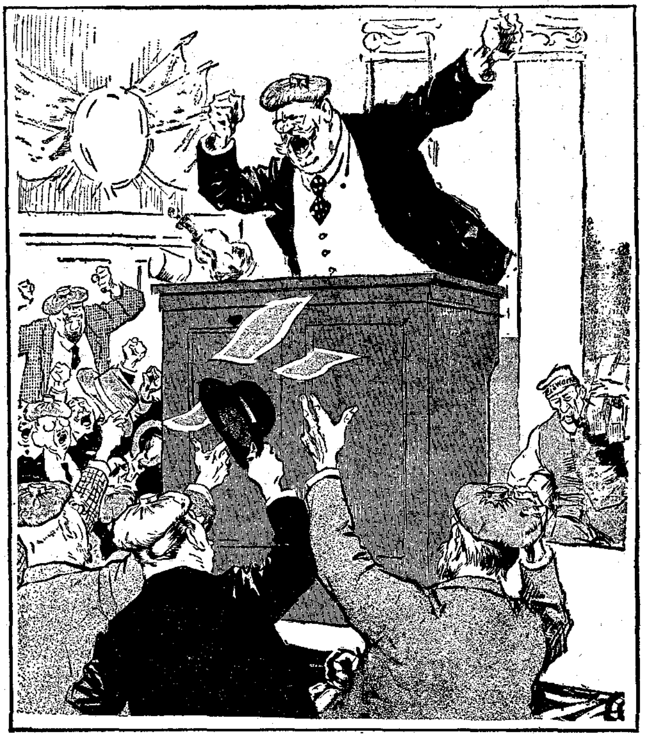
"It is true many of our officers are Monarchists, but when reconstruction is necessary we must have men who understand the business. When I have to choose between an inefficient Social Democrat officer and an able, reputable, and honest Conservative officer my choice falls on the Conservative."



GERMANY'S UNARMED RULERS

This photographic evidence of the Simon-pure democracy of President Ebert and Minister of Defense Noske has been used widely with ironic effect by reactionary elements in the German Republic. -- Illustrirte Zeitung (Berlin).

From a financier's standpoint, the outlook for Germany is presented by in a press interview by Finance Minister Matthias Erzberger, who sums it up in two possibilities: "Germany will recover slowly by hard work or a new and more terrible crisis will ruin the country and recoil upon the rest of the world. Practically, however, only the first alternative remains. The will to work is awakening in Germany, and she will soon prove once more that she is a working nation." He is candid in his admission that Germany "will recover more quickly if the outer world, and especially America, comes to her help." But "with or without that help, she will recover."

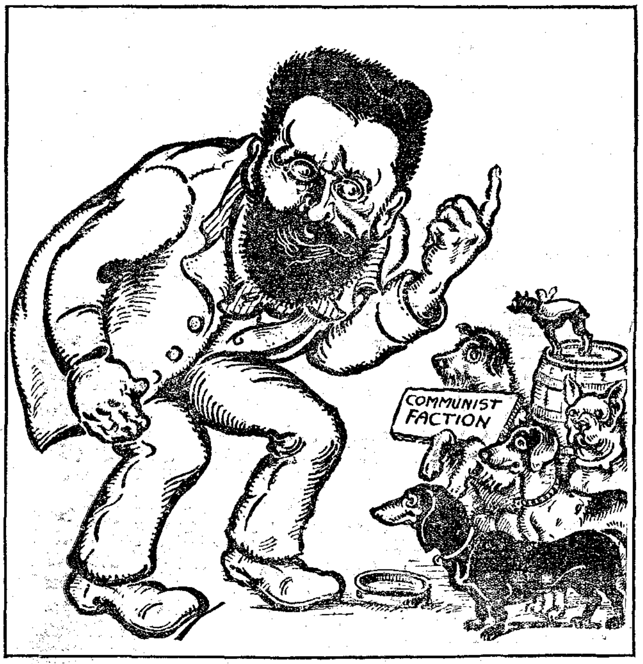


GERMAN DESTROYERS -- TYPE, 1919

"You have seen, gentlemen, how successfully we have knocked the great German Empire into a cocked hat. It would be strange if we can't do the same for the German Republic." -- Ulk (Berlin).

SOCIALISM THE FOE OF BOLSHEVISM

A STRONG BARRIER against the spread of Bolshevism is formed by the Socialists of Germany and Sweden. People who think the Socialists and Bolshevists are tarred with the same brush are making a big mistake, if we are to believe what Hjalmar Branting, the famous Socialist leader of Sweden, says to the Stockholm correspondent of the Paris Matin. His frank analysis of Socialist conditions there reveals the fact that "it is imperative that our Social Democratic party, which has followed very closely the course of affairs in Russia and Finland, drift into no indulgence or illusion on the subject of Bolshevism." He defines Bolshevism as the antithesis of democracy and says "its doctrine is absolutely opposed to the doctrine of Socialism." Mr. Branting is further quoted as follows:



THE BOLSHEVIK CHEER LEADER

"When I mention the Socialists you must all bark, 'Our Comrades!'" -- Notenkraker (Amsterdam).

"Bolshevism is a dictatorship of an infinitesimal part of the working class aimed to change radically the foundations of society. It is the iron hand of a minority which assumes to take no account of the sentiments and wishes of the majority.

"Bolshevism completely denies Socialism in the matter of evolution, while Marx and his disciples, despite certain ideas and expressions which have been misinterpreted, fix as the fundamental idea the evolution of a capitalist society towards a society that is communist or collectivist.

"In Russia the civilization of the people is three centuries behind that of our people. The entire economic evolution of that country is very backward compared to that of the western countries. To attempt to found a Socialist state under these conditions, without anything to build on or with, is to build upon sand. Such an enterprise contravenes in all points the doctrine of Socialism as conceived by its precursors. The results in Russia, alas, are palpable enough to prove that such a state is an impossibility. Despite the peculiar and extraordinary situation in Russia the downfall of such a regime is inevitable. It is possible of course, that it will last some time longer, because of the moral solitude and the ignorance of the peasants in that country. Such an attempt at statecraft would have received short shrift in a more highly organized society, which would immediately have overthrown a regime capable only of creating misery for everybody."

A disclosure of the seeping in of Bolshevism in Sweden appears in the additional statement of Mr. Branting about certain Socialist members of the Swedish Parliament, who broke away from the main body in 1917 and formed a little group self-entitled "Socialists of the Left," Mr. Branting adds:

"The deputies of this group, shielding themselves behind a platform of democracy, are unwilling to admit that they are Bolsheviks. But their newspapers plumply espouse the ideas of Lenine and Trotzky. Those newspapers are increasing in number, and could not thus increase without the aid of Bolshevik money. Yet altho they are fairly well distributed throughout the country it cannot be averred that they exercise any preponderant influence. Our Socialist press, which combats all Bolshevik tendencies, has a very much larger number of readers. It represents a force that must be reckoned with, and our position is by far the more solid."

BELGIUM REVIVING

A GLOOMY FUTURE confronted Belgium for months after the signing of the armistice. The great majority of workers in towns were unemployed, raw material and machinery were lacking, and export trade was non-existent. But now all staple industries are at work, and though some of them, particularly the iron and steel trades, have been so badly wrecked by the Germans that the resumption of work in many plants is only partial, there can be no doubt that "a wave of economic activity is spreading over the country and in consequence there is a far more hopeful spirit among the people." This cheerful picture of Belgium to-day is drawn by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the British Government's Special Commissioner to Belgium, who admits in his statement to the press that the number of unemployed in Belgium is still large, yet remarkably reduced in the industrial districts compared to what he observed in the second month of this year. Destroyed houses have been rebuilt here and there, but the progress of rebuilding along the battle front continues to be very slow, according to Mr. Samuel, who reports further:

"The railways are working, with the help of a great quantity of German rolling stock, surrendered in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, almost as they were before the war, and the canals, where injured, are gradually being restored.

"Several British banks have opened branches in Brussels and Antwerp, combinations are taking place between British and Belgian industrial groups, and there is likely to be an even larger -- perhaps a far larger -- commercial intercourse between the two countries than existed before the war."

Among the matters handled by this Belgian mission, we learn further, was an arrangement of financial credits in the United Kingdom for the benefit of Belgium, and an arrangement of credits in India for the purchase of raw materials needed in Belgium. Moreover, the British admiralty has undertaken the extensive and difficult work at the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge of freeing them from obstruction and making good the damage of war. Mr. Samuel relates further that --

"The question of the restoration of the trade of the port of Antwerp was another of the matters that engaged the attention of the Commission, particularly in relation to the supplies to the British Armies on the Rhine. Belgian public opinion regarded with a very unfavourable eye the passage of large quantities of supplies through the rival port of Rotterdam, and, contrasting the respective attitudes of Belgium and of Holland during the war, considered that Antwerp was entitled to the preference. The force of this contention was recognised, and almost the whole of the supplies for the Army of the Rhine has for some time passed through the Belgian port."

During the three and a half months that the mission was in Belgium, we read, a decided change came over the attitude of the Belgians toward Great Britain, for

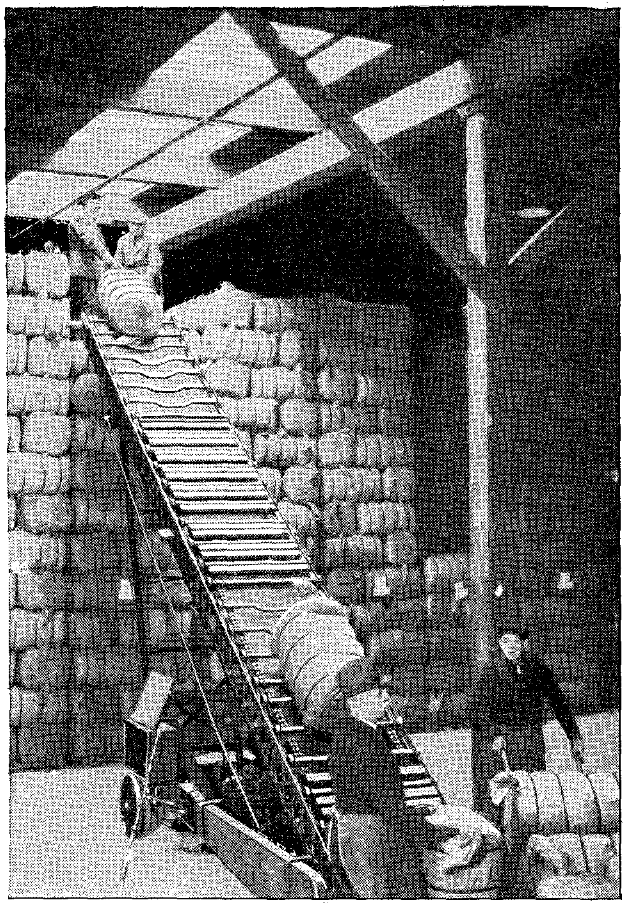
"When the Mission went out -- its object being to assist in the reconstruction of Belgium -- the enthusiasm for the Allies which had existed during the war had decidedly cooled, the opinion being held that, the war being over, the Allies in general were indifferent to the fulfilment of their promises to the small nation, and there was some danger that a sentiment of alienation, if not of hostility, would spread over Belgium. All this is now changed. The Belgians have seen that Great Britain was desirous of fulfilling her promises, and to-day there is among all classes marked goodwill towards the United Kingdom and a desire, constantly expressed, for an ever closer friendship."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

AN IDEA THAT SAVED $ 85,000,000

EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS was saved in one year by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, by baling clothes to be sent abroad, instead of packing them in boxes. The clothes were compressed by machinery into as small a bulk as possible, just as cotton is when it is baled. The saving was in lumber, nails, and strapping for boxes and in the release of shipping-space, a bale taking up only about one-fifth the space of the corresponding box. Michael Connors, writing in Popular Science Monthly (New York, October), suggests that this saving of money is not restricted to army shipments, and that goods of many kinds might be more economically transported in the form of bales, if manufacturers and dealers would only apply this lesson to their own business. Writes Mr. Connors:

"If you are a manufacturer or an exporter of clothing, it will mean dollars and cents to you to learn how the Quartermaster-General's Department shipped uniforms and shoes to France in a way that saved the Government eighty-five million dollars in a little more than a year.



Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

HOW WE SENT UNIFORMS TO FRANCE.

Not in packing-cases, but in bales. The outer burlap was used for the making of two million sand-bags.

"Few of us realize how desperate was our need for ships at a time when German submarines were sinking six hundred thousand tons a month. 'Give us ships, ships, and more ships,' was the demand of those who had to equip and feed our Army in France.

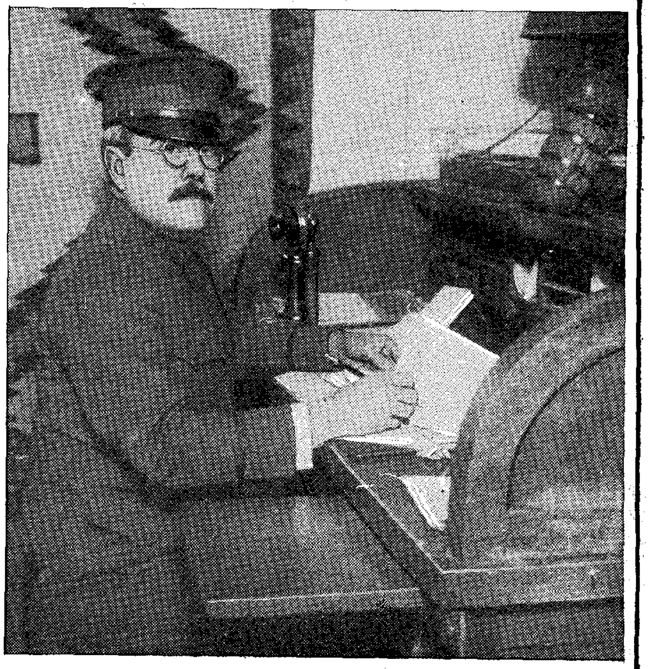
"In the autumn and winter of 1917-1918 it became apparent that if the war was to last very much longer there would not be shipping space enough to carry the equipment and supplies required by the forces that we intended to send overseas. New methods of shipping equipment had to be invented, and the man who invented them was Maj. David T. Abercrombie, of New York.

"Clothing is usually shipped in wooden packing cases. But during the war wood became scarce. Maj. Abercrombie estimated that 72,762,300 feet of board lumber, 2,425 tons of nails, and 404 tons of strapping would be needed. The lumber required would have denuded 7,562 acres of timber-land--lumber that could not be grown again for thirty years.

"'We won't use packing-cases,' decided Major Abercrombie.

"'But what will you do?' they asked him.

"'Bale everything,' was the answer.



MAJOR ABERCROMBIE.

Whose baling process saved the Government eighty-five million dollars in a little over a year. Instead of shipping uniforms in packing-cases, Major Abercrombie baled them by a process that he invented himself.

"And that is how it came about that the Government saved eighty-five million dollars.

"Major Abercrombie experimented, and found that clothing could be squeezed so that, roughly, twenty cubic feet of material could be made to occupy four cubic feet of space. Consider that ship tonnage is charged for on cubic-foot basis, and that during the war the rate was eight dollars per cubic foot, and you can see at once that by compressing twenty cubic feet to four cubic feet a saving of ninety-six dollars was at once effected. Then consider that during the war 1,371,000 bales were shipped, that the net saving on each bale ranged from fifty to sixty dollars, and you can see that the Government saved eighty-five million dollars. Major Abercrombie's project also released 8,180,000 cubic feet of shipping space.

"Major Abercrombie discovered that proper baling depends on the proper folding of a uniform. Baling should crease a uniform along the right lines.

"To carry out Major Abercrombie's process, the garment is carefully folded to a form. A given number of folded garments are then packed in a brick container, corded together so that the bricks can not fall apart. The folded uniforms in their brick container are then placed in a power baler.

"Waterproof paper is used as a lining for each bale."

FINGER-PRINT TESTIMONY IN COURT

AN INTERESTING TRANSCRIPT of a finger-print expert's actual testimony in a New Jersey murder trial, showing how evidence of this kind is presented, is given in The Finger-Print Magazine (Chicago, August). A bloody finger-print made on the victim's shirt-front was claimed to be identical with the corresponding print from the prisoner's thumb. After the usual introductory questions identifying the expert, Mr. A. A. Gribben, and explaining how the prints were taken, and why photographic enlargements are used to make examination with a magnifying lens unnecessary, the following question, intended to lead to a general explanation of the finger-print identification scheme, for the information of the court, was asked by the prosecuting attorney:

"Just explain what you mean by finger-prints, how you reached the conclusion that the prints are identical, and that they were made by the same person at different times."

The witness's answer follows:

"The identification of a person by his finger-prints or their impression is not, as is generally supposed, a new science. More than a thousand years ago their value was recognized by the Chinese monarchs, who used an impression of their thumbs as a sign manual. In 1823, Purkenje, Professor of Physiology and Pathology in Breslau, realized their importance and classified the forms into seven standard types. Some time later, Sir William Herschel, who was in executive charge of the courts in the Hoogly District, Bengal, India, adopted a method of identification by means of finger-prints, and required that all public documents be stamped with the thumb print of the applicant. Upon the foundation laid by Herschel, Sir Francis Galton, in 1865, originated a system of identification by tracing the ridges, separating designated patterns into standard types and originating a system of classification.

"The system now in general use is that devised by Sir R. R. Henry. Its infallibility is so generally recognized that the government of the United States has adopted it as a means of identification for the millions of our sailors and soldiers who now have their finger-prints recorded. These are classified and kept on file at Washington so that when other means fail, they may easily and surely be identified by this system.

"This science must not be confused with 'palmistry,' that pretended art by which the charlatan and faker for a consideration pretends that he can foretell future events. Nor is it to be confounded with the operations of the Handwriting Expert, who is only able at the best to give an opinion as to the possibility of two writings having been made by the same person. It has no connection with the Bertillon System of identification, which depends upon measurements taken from certain members and portions of the human body, relying especially upon the length of certain bones.

"Any or all of these methods are subject to error, and there is always an element of doubt in their findings that make their conclusions unreliable. Two experts in any or all of these methods, can and do disagree because their conclusions are based entirely upon possibilities. The finger-print expert has only facts to consider; he reports simply what he finds. The lines of identification are either there or they are absent. If two prints are identical in every particular, they were made by the same person. If they are different, they were not made by the same person.

"No matter how many finger-print experts may be engaged in the labor of comparing two prints, their verdict must be the same.

"Our system of identification is dependent upon the ridges or hair-like lines that appear upon the under surface of the first joint of fingers and thumbs, and the forms or patterns that the combined ridges assume. We have names for those patterns, such as: Outer and meeting whorls, arches, tented arches, central pocket loops, lateral pocket loops, twinned loops, and accidentals. We have also a method of classification by which numerical values are given to combinations of the patterns appearing upon the fingers and thumbs of both hands. By looking at the under surface of your finger-tips you can, no doubt, see these little lines, and that they do twist and turn so as to make a pattern or design. These little ridges, as their name indicates, are raised above the surrounding flesh, and when covered with a natural oily secretion, blood, ink, or other liquid or semiliquid substance these ridges will be reproduced upon the object or surface with which they are brought into contact. These patterns in combination with the characteristics to be found in every print, as in two prints made by different persons, never duplicate.

"I will now take up the two prints before us, and will point out for your benefit the characteristics that are identical.

"This pattern is of the ulnar loop type having twenty ridges intervening between the core and the delta. The print is of the left thumb.

"Compare the cores of these two prints (marked One on the enlargements). An island is formed by the bifurcation of the core ridge. This is one of the best points of comparison in a pattern as it is relatively rare as compared with some of the other characteristics. Two and Three on the enlargement are abrupt ridge endings. The court will please note the relationship of positions of these endings in both prints. Four is a bifurcation showing in both prints and an unmistakable formation of identity. Five is a ridge dot forming the delta or outer terminus of this pattern. Six is an abrupt ending of the right-hand member or branch of the bifurcation. Four, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, and Twelve are abrupt endings. Altho the abrupt ending type of characteristic is quite common, its position in the print is of great importance. Follow up each of these abrupt endings and note that they appear in identically the same position and have the same formation. Thirteen is a cicatrix or scar left by a cut. Note that it appears in the same position in both prints, and intersects the same number of ridges. Fourteen and Fifteen are abrupt endings. Again please note the position and formation of these characteristics. Sixteen is a ridge dot, a very good and rare point of comparison and therefore very valuable. Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, and Twenty are abrupt endings. Twenty-one is a cicatrix. Again note the identical position and size in both prints. Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty-five, and Twenty-six are abrupt endings. Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine are three bifurcations. They appear in exactly the relative positions in both prints and have exactly the same formation. These last three formations are considered unmistakable points of identity. Thirty, Thirty-one, and Thirty-two are abrupt endings. Thirty-three and Thirty-four are two bifurcations immediately surrounding the core and adjacent to each other. They are formed in the same manner in both prints. Thirty-five, Thirty-six and Thirty-seven are abrupt endings. Thirty-eight is a bifurcation. Thirty-nine is an abrupt ending. Forty is a bifurcation. Forty-one is a cicatrix. Forty-two is a peculiarity I wish the court would pay especial attention to. This is a cicatrix and when viewed invertedly is an exact graphic reproduction of the numerical figure Twenty-four (24). This last characteristic if considered alone is absolute proof of the identity which exists between these two prints. Forty-three is an abrupt ending.. Forty-four, Forty-five, and Forty-six are bifurcations, three more very good points of comparison. Forty-seven is an abrupt ending. Forty-eight is a bifurcation. Forty-nine and Fifty are two abrupt ridge endings.

"There are many more points of comparison than I could use, consisting of short ridges, bifurcations, and minor scars, but the characteristics already marked prove infallibly the identity of the two prints."

The cross-examination by the defendant's attorney is interesting as showing the line of questioning relied upon to weaken the experts. It is as follows:

"Q. You say that a finger-print is a reproduction of the ridges found upon the under-side of the fingers; is that the only place that ridges are to be found?

"A. No, sir. Ridges are found upon the palms of the hands and soles of the feet in human beings; upon the feet of many animals and birds.

"Q. How do you know but that this thumb-mark was not made by the dead man himself?

"A. I know that it was not made by the dead man, for I examined his left thumb, and the pattern was a whorl.

"Q. How about his other thumb?

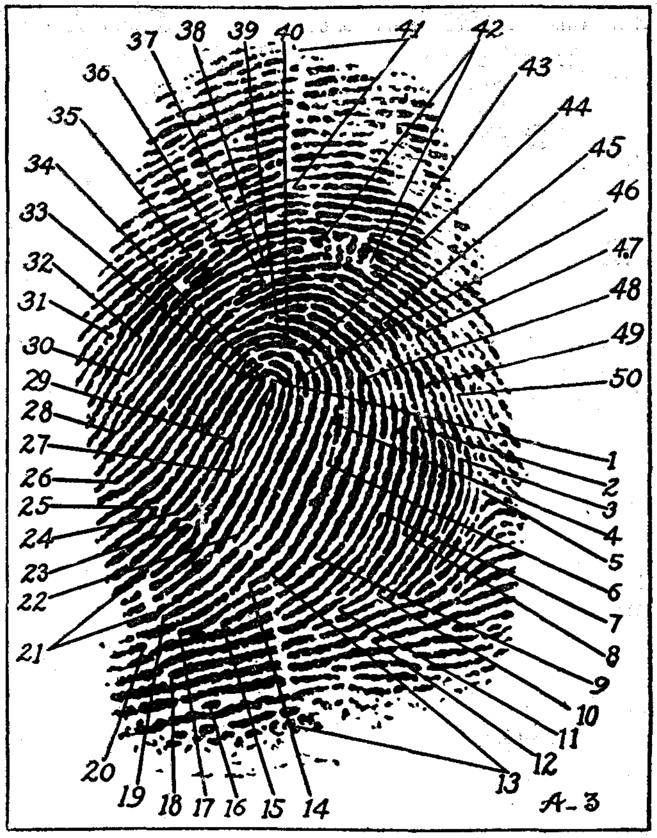
"A. That was an arch.

"Q. How about his other fingers?

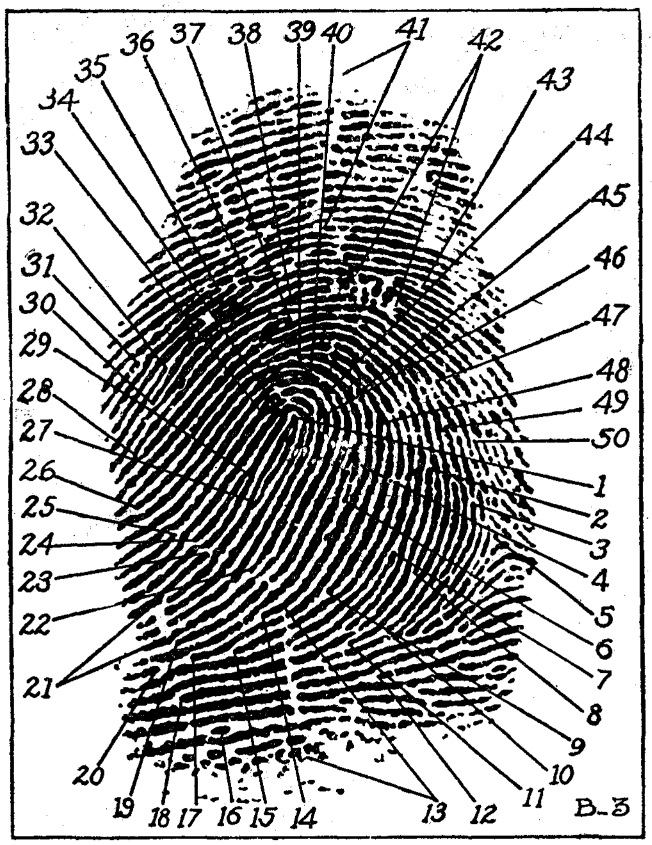
"A. They bore no resemblance to this finger-print.

"Q. There were other people living in the house where the man was shot; why did you not pick some one of them, instead of my client?

"A. I took the finger-prints of all the people who were either living in the house or in the habit of visiting it, and of every officer or other person who had been in the room or house. They did not in the remotest degree resemble the print found on the dead man. It was not until I took



MARKED ENLARGEMENT MADE FROM PRINT ON VICTIM'S SHIRT.



MARKED ENLARGEMENT MADE FROM DEFENDANT'S THUMB PRINT.

the print of the defendant, that I found I had a corresponding print in the one found on the slain man.

"Q. How do you know but that the print found on the dead man was not made some time previous to his death?

"A. When I cut the print from the shirt, the blood was still moist.

"Q. You say that you handled the body; how do we know but that it is not your finger-print?

"A. That is quite impossible. I know the pattern in my left thumb and it is not like the finger-print under discussion.

"Q. What do you call the pattern on your left thumb?

"A. It is an ulnar loop.

"Q. And what do you call the pattern on the left thumb of the defendant?

"A. It is also an ulnar loop.

"Q. What's that? What did you say? The both patterns are the same?

"A. Yes, the general form of the pattern is the same, but there is no resemblance between the prints

"Q. So I understand you to say that they are unlike, and still they are alike. Now what do you mean?

"A. While the patterns are alike as to form, the characteristics are so unlike that even a person not versed in this science, could readily detect the difference. For instance, the core in the defendant's thumb is a rod bifurcating and ending in a spur, the core in my print is a plain staple. The delta in his thumb is a dot. In mine it is formed by the splitting of a single ridge. The number of ridges intervening between the core and delta in his thumb are twenty-two. In my thumb but six are shown.

"Q. Now, all this no doubt sounds very nice; bifurcations, deltas, islands, abrupt terminations, loops that are loops and loops that are something else, but the question is --- can you prove that you can identify a person by his finger-prints? If you can how are you going to do it?

"A. Yes, sir, I would be only too glad to prove by a demonstration that I can identify a person by his finger-prints. I accept any reasonable test that you may suggest.

"Q. Now, please remember that you are upon oath. Do you mean to tell the court and jury, that in this gathering that fills this room you could identify two prints that were alike out of the whole number here gathered?

"A. Yes, sir; I could without a doubt, but I fear it would try the patience of the Court. However, I will offer a suggestion upon the same lines. I am willing to have the jurymen each make an impression of their left thumb, they putting some private mark upon it so that they can identify it. I will retire with an officer or with counsel if he so desires and during my absence one or more jurymen can make an impression of their thumb on another paper without any marks to identify it. On my return I will identify the prints that are alike.

"By the Prosecutor:

"If the Court pleases, I think this a very fair proposition, and on the part of the state, we agree to have this test made.

"By Mr. Sharp:

"That is all very well for you to say. No doubt you are on the inside and know how the trick is done, but I ---

"Prosecutor (interrupting):

"If your Honor pleases, I positively object to the word 'trick' as applied to my office, myself, or my attaches. He invited this test and I consider his refusal to have it made an acknowledgment on his part that the testimony of our witness is undisputed.

"By Mr. Sharp:

"You can think what you please. I have seen more astonishing things done by a so-called 'mind-reader' and I do not propose to risk the life of my client by such a performance; this is a trial, not a side-show.

"By the Court:

"Have you completed your examination of this witness?

"Mr. Sharp:

"Yes, if it please your Honor, but I retain the privilege of calling him back, later.

"By the Court:

"Witness is excused."

DAZZLING DICKY.---"Such vivid neckties Dicky wears! They're simply dazzling."

"Yes, his idea seems to be 'Best is the tie that blinds.'"
----"Boston Transcript."

WHAT HE LEARNED.---Mrs. Styles---"Did your husband get any decorations in the war?"

Mrs. Myles---"No; but he learned how to cook."
----"Yonkers Statesman."

DRUG PROPAGANDA

THE PASSING OF THE WAR has left us with a few good words, most of which are valuable because they represent ideas. One of these is "propaganda," which most people will admit conveys a somewhat different idea from mere publicity. Thus we understand perfectly when Drs. Paul N. Leech, William Rabak, and A.H. Clark tell us in an article on "American Synthetic Drugs" in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago, September 6) that previous to the war there was a distinct propaganda carried on in this country in favor of German drugs. The result was the introduction and use of many that were valueless, and of some that were actually harmful. It may surprise us, however, to note that we are in danger of a similar American propaganda. American chemists, he tells us, are now making synthetic drugs formerly controlled by Germany, and these are of excellent quality. There is no reason, however, why valueless or harmful compounds should be urged upon our physicians for patriotic reasons, and the authors seem to be afraid of just such a tendency. They say:

"Before the war, the American physician was literally bombarded with new and wonderful (?) coal-tar synthetics, most of which were originated in Germany. In fact, it seemed that if a by-product in the manufacture of dyes could not be used for a dye per se, then a place might be found for it in the ever-increasing lists of medicaments. By clever advertising and propaganda among physicians, an artificial stimulation for coal-tar drugs was created which evidently yielded lucrative financial returns. As a result of the war, it is interesting to observe that of all the synthetic drugs imported into this country from Germany and on which the American patents were controlled by the Germans (up to the time of our entrance into the war), the demand was really sufficient enough to warrant the commercial manufacture of only four of them by American firms. Of course, a larger number of non-patented drugs, also imported from Germany, are now being made in sufficient quantities in this country; many of the drugs in this class were never patented or are the ones which have survived after the patent had expired, such as acetanilid, acetphenetidin, and acetylsalicylic acid.

"In view of the agitation to found an institute for cooperative research as an aid to the American drug industry under the auspices of the American Chemical Society, it will be well for the medical profession to be on its guard against too enthusiastic a propaganda on the part of those engaged in the laudable enterprise of promoting American chemical industry. Unless it is, it may be inflicted in the future, as in the past, with a large number of drugs that are either useless, harmful, or unessential modifications of well-known pharmaceuticals. It will be well also for the chemists-those engaged in this enterprise-to be sure that the product is of therapeutic value before asking its use as a medicine. The American medical profession has learned that relatively few of the many German synthetics were really valuable or decided improvements over established drugs. If American chemists desire to retain their prestige with the medical profession, they should earnestly endeavor to see that the advantages derived from the war and from such an institute as proposed are not abused in the worthy desire to popularize chemistry both educationally and commercially. They should realize that physicians are in no receptive mood for a flood of synthetics, even tho 'American-made.'

"On the other hand, the constructive possibilities of chemistry in the service of medicine should serve as a stimulus for American research. Notwithstanding all the pharmaceutical shrubbery which Germany sent to us, still it did contain some synthetics that were worth while. As therapeutics has been benefited by these organic chemicals, it is logical to reason by analogy that there remain other synthetics to be discovered which will occupy places of equal distinction in the modern materia medica. For example, vaccines are of undoubted merit in the field of immunology, but their action is, in the end, chemical; as soon as chemical technic is refined by medicochemical research, it is quite possible that a definite chemical agent (synthetic) will supersede the indefinite bacterial vaccines. Obviously the American chemist has the opportunity of showing his resourcefulness in aiding the public health of America and the world. In this connection, a cooperative institute devoted to purely scientific drug research, and governed in such a manner as to inspire confidence in its humanitarianism and unbiased judgment, should serve a most commendable purpose."

FIRST AID TO THE SPECTACLES

THOSE WHO WEAR GLASSES run to the oculist for ills that could be simply and effectively treated by doing something to the sufferer's spectacles. This is the emphatic assertion of Dr. George M. Gould in American Medicine (New York, August). Sometimes, he says, it is so simple a matter as the cleansing of the lenses that is needed; sometimes one of them has come out and is carefully replaced upside down; sometimes the patient wears the spectacles intermittently, thus straining the eyes; sometimes there is a minute imperfection in one lens, caused perhaps by a sharp bit of wind-blown quartz sand. The greatest cause of eye-strain, Dr. Gould says, is, of course, the failure of the eyes to focus the image properly on the retina, or an unskilful attempt at the correction of this fault. Next come dirty lenses. Combine these two factors, he says, and we get the acme of evil. Few patients keep the two bits of glass constantly clean and perfectly polished, as they must be to meet the demands of the eyes and brain, during every minute of the fifteen waking hours of each day. He goes on:

"Those may be the worst sinners who have been most seriously warned and shown how to avoid or remedy the evil. And yet it can not be doubted that oculists not only pay too little attention to the danger; there is usually only a hurried word of command or caution which, instead, should be etched deeper in the mind by repetition, illustration, explanation, and warning of the danger of neglect; and this despite the risk of making the patient think the oculist is a crank and exaggerator. Some will forget the advice, and some will fear breakage of lenses. Opticians should be repeatedly advised to second the efforts of the oculist in the matter. It is a good plan to give the patient a label or tag to paste on his mirror with the injunction, 'Clean my spectacle lenses, now, and six times every day!' In many occupations it is more necessary than in others, because of steam, dust, fog, sweat, etc. Many lenses are set too close to the eyeball and lashes by optician and patient. Sometimes the lashes should be slightly trimmed in order not to set the lenses too far from the cornea. Opticians themselves may be guilty in setting the lenses so they will strike the lashes.

"When a patient writes complainingly, I may telegraph, 'Trouble probably lies in not keeping glasses clean. A visit to the oculist may be necessary. There is a double duty in recognizing the fact that the patient may not be cured of his systemic disease, and that the general physician will not learn the truth about eye-strain and the influence of scientific spectacles in helping him to cure the diseases he is working upon. There is no relief of eye-strain reflexes to the general system with dirty lenses; and if this is true the statistics of the puzzled general physician will be wrong and his labor will be in vain."

Next to dirty and no lenses as a cause of eye-strain and its systemic results, Dr. Gould places failure to wear the spectacles constantly. Patients, for one reason or another, he complains, will leave the glasses off, altho it results in a return of the old morbid reflexes. Every patient should be repeatedly warned, begged, commanded, to wear the spectacles every minute of the waking life. And often they can not, or will not, explain why they have not done so. He continues:

"The third blunder (or crime) is the use of eye-glasses instead of spectacles. Eye-glasses are of little or no use; and usually increase, rather than lessen, the eye-strain. In trying to make them cling to the base of the nose they will often, or generally, be so placed or displaced that the axes of astigmatism (in scientific refractions) are changed from those determined by the trial frame and lenses. The oculist who habitually permits eye-glasses will, at least should, suffer in medical reputation because he will miss therapeutic results. Vanity is often a great encourager of eye-strain diseases. The wide-awake general practitioner should not generally permit his patients to have eye-glasses.......

"Instances sometimes occur of astigmatism not at 90 degrees or 180 degrees, and the patient (or poor optician) had replaced the dropt-out lens 'upside down,' thus instantly producing intolerable eye-strain. One of these patients came several hundred miles to have me, in a few seconds, insert the lens correctly, instantly ending the patient's tormenting eye-strain.

"Another patient living three hundred miles away wrote of severe eye-trouble suddenly appearing and continuing for the last week or ten days. Correspondence failed to bring any explanation, and the patient was compelled to make the long journey to my office. I at once found an almost invisible fleck on the outer surface, at the center of one of the lenses, and precisely opposite the pupil in reading, etc. 'Out in a lively wind-storm and sand blew in your face?' I asked. 'Yes'. A new lens gave relief. For stone-masons I order several pairs of plano lenses, one after the other to be used as 'fronts' until flecked by the flying bits frequently striking the face.

"Quack opticians nowadays are making the bequacked world wear big round 'sun-glasses' with colored lenses -- ' any color you wish,' 'to protect the eyes.' The glass itself is usually a nightmare of imperfection: they press against the eyebrows and cheeks; they are dirty; and they create eye-strain and morbid reflexes. Next week a new evil will be concocted.

"Yet another unrecognized source of eye-strain is the universal ignoring of the fact of the normal right-eyedness in the right-handed and of left-eyedness in the left-handed. From this results handicap in all work and function by glasses that reverse or interfere with the normal ocular and cerebral rightness and leftness.... It should be made a crime by law to attempt making good left-handed children into bad right-handed ones. And the modern school-desks are great makers of lifelong diseases and functions.

"There are yet many other unrecognized methods whereby there is great increase in the frequency and hurt of neglected eye-strain in producing systemic diseases. A more general recognition of the power of ametropia to engender these systemic effects would make physicians, general and special, more successful in the treatment of systemic diseases, more hopeful in prognoses, and more correct in their statistics of cures."

A COMBINED GAS AND STEAM ENGINE

COMBINATION OF THE PRINCIPLES and advantages of the steam engine and of the internal-combustion engine (such as the ordinary gasoline motor), is what has been aimed at in a new engine recently invented in England by W. J. Still and described by Capt. F. E. D. Acland in The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts (London, June 6). The combination is effected by using the combustion principle at high temperature and then employing the waste heat to produce steam. The steam is not used in a separate cylinder as in the usual compound engines, but in the combustion cylinder itself, where it acts on the other side of the piston from the combustion pressure. It is claimed that this plan gives an efficiency some thirty per cent. higher than the best gas engine hitherto known. It is said to surpass the Diesel engine, which is the only internal-combustion motor in which the stroke is not produced by an explosion. We quote and condense an abstract of Captain Acland's paper made for Mechanical Engineering (New York, July):

"The Still engine is an engine capable of using in its main working cylinder any form of liquid or gaseous fuel hitherto employed; it makes use of the recoverable heat which passes through the surfaces of the combustion cylinder, as well as into the exhaust gases, for the evaporation of steam, which steam is expanded in the combustion cylinder itself on one side of the main piston, the combustion stroke acting on the other side. It increases the power of the engine and reduces the consumption of the fuel per horsepower developed.

"Its primary object is not to use the waste heat for raising steam, but first to use it in improving the thermal conditions of the working cylinder, and so insure the maximum efficiency from the fuel burnt within it, diminishing as a consequence the heat lost in that operation. Since the maximum efficiency is obtained by combustion of the fuel in the cylinder, and the minimum by the evaporation of the water in the steam generator, it is evident that the larger the quantity of steam which can be generated per horsepower developed by the combustion cycle, the lower must be the heat efficiency of the whole machine.

"In the Still engine -- see diagram -- the jacket and cooling water form part of the circulating system of a steam generator, which may be an integral part of the engine, or external to it. The cooling water therefore enters and leaves the jacket at a constant temperature, regulated by the pressure of the steam, the cooling being effected by converting the water into steam without raising its temperature. Excluding the radiation losses, all the heat which passes through the walls is thus usefully recovered in the water as steam.

"The quantity of steam capable of being generated from 'waste heat' depends on the efficiency of the combustion cycle and the load. Some years of experimental work prove that the weight of steam recovered may attain a maximum of about seven pounds per horse-power developed by a four-stroke constant-volume engine at full load."

A description of the new engine shows that it is not a mere theory. We are assured that it has been rigorously tested, afloat and ashore, with the most gratifying results. In fact, if the war had not interfered, the engine would have been perfected earlier and might be in widespread use by this time. It seems that for commercial marine work the best type has been found to be the two-stroke, single-piston pattern. This type, it appears, not only weighs much less than a steam-turbine plant of the same power, but consumes far less fuel, two very strong arguments in its favor. To quote what Captain Acland has to say on these points:

"The outbreak of war prevented much progress being made in the design and construction of gas engines; but the results achieved give great promise of future development, and the total indicated efficiency of the engine will not be less than 41 per cent. If 20 per cent. efficiency is obtained from the steam cycle, as appears possible, the total indicated efficiency will be 46 per cent.

"A gas engine which can give a brake thermal efficiency 30 per cent. better than its predecessors, and which, by governor control alone, can meet any demand up to and over 100 per cent. overload, while maintaining a good efficiency at that increased output, can not be neglected.

"Four-stroke engines for petrol and similar fuels have been built and tested ashore and afloat. The application of the Still system to commercial marine work is being developed in this country (Britain) and abroad, the two-stroke single-piston type having been adopted. Engine of this type at 120 revolutions per minute with a 22 by 36-inch cylinder would approximate 600 tons. A geared turbine plant in a similar ship would weigh 20 per cent. more and would consume approximately 2,000 tons more fuel for a double journey lasting 1,000 hours."

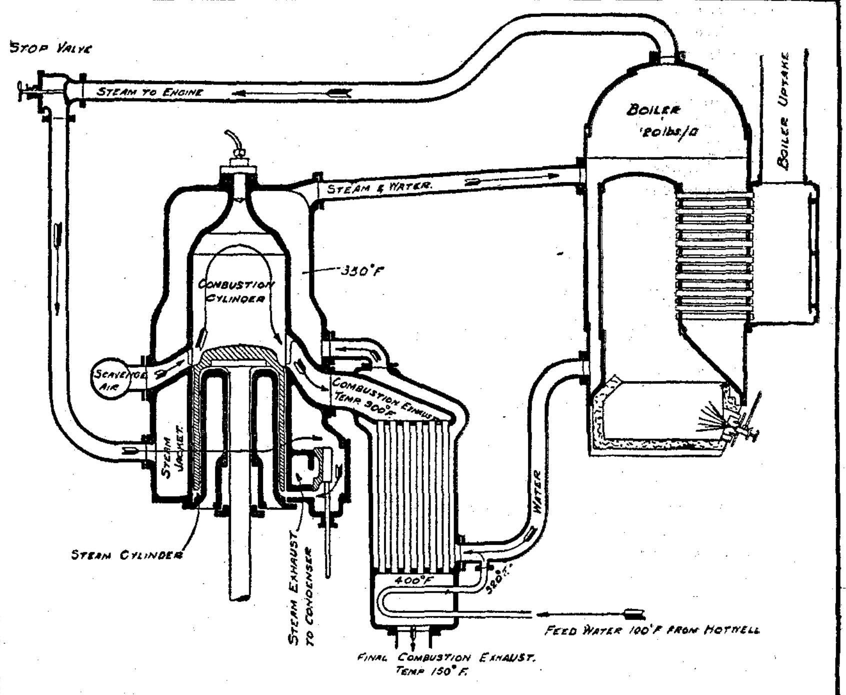


DIAGRAM SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF STILL ENGINE.

LETTERS - AND - ART

PATTI

"When you speak of Patti, you speak of a thing that was but once." It was not a happy press agent who lit upon this remark, but the nearest rival to fame, perhaps, that Patti ever had - Marcella Sembrich. To have been the place where such a talent was nourished and encouraged gives America a proud rank in the history of music. And Patti herself always looked upon America as her home, though she happened to be born in Madrid of Italian parents. People who like to estimate merit in terms of dollars will be thrilled when they read that she earned $5,000,000 by her singing. It is something, too, that she was the first singer in the world to be made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. Dumas the elder is said by the New York *Times* to have remarked in paying his respects to her: "Being a man and a Christian I love to listen to your singing; but if I were a bird I would die of envy." Her death on September 27 has been a challenge to the memories of the passing generation as well as to the pretentions to the highest art of song of today. The *Times* writes:

WHEN PATTI FIRST THRILLED NEW YORK.

Though she sang to New York first as a child of seven it was as a girl in her teens that she took the place she held in operatic art till her retirement.

"As the Alpine summits rise above their foothills in the view of travelers receding from them, so the name of Adelina Patti has come to represent above all others a century of song, a period during more than thirty years of which she was everywhere queen of the world's stage, while from her first obscure appearance as a child of 7 in New York to her last in London as recently as the opening of the great war, when she was 71, her public activities spanned at least a part of the lifetime of three generations

"Here in America she stepped full-armed to the opera stage, making her formal debut as a girl of 16 in 'Lucia' at the old Academy on Nov. 24, 1859. Her Italian parents had brought her from Spain, where a birth certificate from the register of the Church of San Luis in Madrid said quaintly that she was born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 10, 1843, and was christened Adela Jeanne Marie. There is yet a special pride in Patti's local career. She herself encouraged or even shared that feeling when she sang the song of 'Home, Sweet Home' to countless audiences here after her conquest of worldwide fame, or again in her twenty years of 'farewell tours.'

"In mid-career she had seen the rise of a new school of dramatic singing, the Wagnerian 'music of the future,' whose powerful symbols have now been dragged in the dust as names for the firing lines of military aggression. PATTI lived to see the return of the 'old school,' if not to be any longer a part of it. The voice of Galli-Curci has been said to be more flexible, that of Tetrazzini more brilliant, Melba's more silvery in tone, while Sembrich most nearly embodied the Patti tradition. A piquant and playful personality they have never replaced.

"Of the fifty operas she sang, few even are known by name; it is perhaps as *Rosina* in 'The Barber of Seville' that she is best remembered, a type of the aristocratic Spanish heroine. She was not less popular in 'Marta,' in 'Lucia,' as *Violetta* in 'La Traviata,' and as *Zerlina* in Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' the one early classic of her repertory. The war dimmed her Diamond Jubilee last year, but when Patti sang what was to be her swan song, in London in 1914, she filled the great Albert Hall, and, though the power of her tones was lost, she wrung tears again from the assembled throng, a final homage to her personality and her great past."

Her Americanism, thinks the New York *Tribune*, had something to do with her popularity here:

"Mme. Patti came to New York so young that she knew only New York as a child and learned her English as soon as any tongue. Her debut was here, and in America came all her early prodigious success. To be sure, she longed to conquer other worlds, and did forsake America for a batch of years, scoring popular triumphs in England and in Europe as colossal as she had scored here. But the American heart always warmed toward its first love. The Patti 'farewell' tours to America became a jest, yet they drew both dollars and affection. Once a heroine always a heroine seems to be one of the rules in myth-making.

"We wonder what the economic interpreters of history make of such episodes. It is a fascinating thesis among the intelligentsia just now that the stress of history upon great personal figures, upon kings, queens, generals and priests, is part of the capitalistic conspiracy to keep the plain people off the printed page and beneath consideration. Perhaps. But, alas, how swiftly and fully plain, popular taste falls in with this 'conspiracy'! Heroes and heroines are apparently far more essential to the multitude than political reform or economic facts, ancient or modern. Education is forced to use the personal myths of history, for therein lies the interest of youth. Grown-ups seem no whit different. We must have our protagonists, whether their names are Adelina Patti or John J. Pershing or Charlie Chaplin. And, personally, we think it is a vastly more interesting world for being thickset with myths, made and making, than if it were the economically controlled universe which the futurist historians insist that it is."

It has become so much the settled tradition that Patti is the supreme singer of any time that some may resent the antiquarian curiosity of the Detroit *Free Press* in digging up the cavils of a contemporary critic. Doubtless hundreds of thousands might be found, it says, to sing a sort of adaptation of the old Confucianist chant. "Patti, Patti, how great is Adelina. Before her there was no Patti; after her there will be no Patti." Yet the leading music critic of the last century, Richard Grant White, had his doubts as this paragraph shows:

"I do not hesitate to express my doubts of her claims to the position of a great prima donna. She is the best of her time, but her time is barren of great singers. There is, for example, not one great contralto, nor one great tenor, nor one great baritone before the world. Not one, whom even managers with all their pretensions and all their needs will venture to call great. That Adelina Patti sings with perfect method, the highest finish and with exceptional taste is not to be disputed. What then does she lack to be a great prima donna? A great voice and a rich impassioned nature. Neither she, nor any of her sisters has a first rate voice. Hers is the best, but it lacks largeness, power, nobility, sympathy. Nor is her style the grand style. Her method is perfect, almost beyond criticism. She is brilliant, she is exquisitely delicate in finish, but she is little."

The general public would have none of this judgment, however, and the *Free Press* thinks "the verdict of the overwhelming judgment of mankind must be confirmed." She "satisfied the standards of her day and generation with a completeness that left nothing to be desired," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, but people of today might apply to her a sterner test:

"Until within recent years opera was regarded as being predominantly if not exclusively a musical entertainment, and its dramatic side was either ignored or absolutely subordinated to the execution of the vocal score. Now the truth is that Patti's dramatic abilities were of a distinctly mediocre kind. She was a poor actress, almost it might be said a commonplace one, and having little or no capacity for characterization the stage appeal she made was limited to the attractiveness of her own personality. Run over the list of the roles with which her fame was most closely associated and it will be seen that in their type they are practically identical and whether she was appearing as *Zerlina* or *Rosina*, as *Norina* or *Amina*, Patti was never any other than her own charming self.

"Thus there was no real differentiation in her performances and the public which she addressed was too well pleased simply to hear her sing to wish it otherwise, or even to recognize the deficiency which this circumstance indicated. Nor did Patti's powers as a vocalist extend to the expression of any profound or poignant emotion. She could sing 'Home Sweet Home' with a pathos which seemed to be sincere, but when she ventured, as she rarely did, to assume such a part as Verdi's *Leonora* it became disappointingly apparent that she had gone beyond her sphere. As for the Wagnerian music drama, after a single experiment, she wisely let it alone."

On many sides is exprest regret that she came and went before the days of the phonograph. "Generations hence, it may be possible for critics to decide the amount of justice in the claims of those admirers who say that Caruso is the greatest tenor of all time"; the *Free Press* remarks, "but Adolina Patti must inevitably recede until she becomes a mere figure." If she was not caught by the phonograph, she did not escape the war, and this engine brought her a taste of the fickleness of human devotion when stirred by the passions of politics. The New York Sun tells what happened at Carlsbad where at the age of 71 she happened to be overtaken in August 1914. The memory of these days of danger and insult must have gone with her as she visited the hospitals for wounded soldiers which she caused to be established on her place in Wales. We read:

"It was known that her sympathies were all with the Allies, and a threatening crowd surrounded the place.

"Hoots and cries of 'Down with the English and the French!' were shouted up toward her windows, instead of the applause she had always heard. The hotel was closed and the police searched her baggage, then informed her and the Baron that they were prisoners of war. For several weeks the great diva was incarcerated in the hotel, while a mob daily threatened and cursed from outside.

"Finally the Government allowed the two to leave, but insisted on keeping their male servants as prisoners. Soldiers conducted them to the railroad station to protect them against enraged crowds gathered on the walk to hurl stones at the woman who in former years had had the homage of the cultured world."

EXTINCT LITERARY TRADITION

RARE ENOUGH NOW are the American writers who continue the English literary tradition. So if you find one, as Mr. Vincent O'Sullivan claims to have done, you may or may not feel something of his thrills. This Irish-American has run across the venerable names of Marlowe, of Burton of the "Anatomy", of Dr. Johnson, Wordsworth and George Borrow in books by Mr. Christopher Morley; and is quite as astonished as though he had found them in a "Bolshevik manifesto." Mr. Morley, whose Oxford training might account for the whole mystery, is absolved by Mr. O'Sullivan from being a "'left over' from the New England period when the inspiration, at least, of American literature was imported from England, if it sometimes suffered a sea change in the process." He is used by this writer as a proof that we have quite broken with the Literary traditions of the old country in spite of Mr. Morley's poetic inspiration being traceable to "the English intimists, Herrick, George Herbert, Cowper and Crabbe." His very saturation with over-seas worthies only points the lack of the same thing in the rest of us. One wonders if Mr. O'Sullivan were bent on over proving his thesis, for he gathers up further evidence from Morley:

PATTI IN HER PRIME AND HER DECLINE.

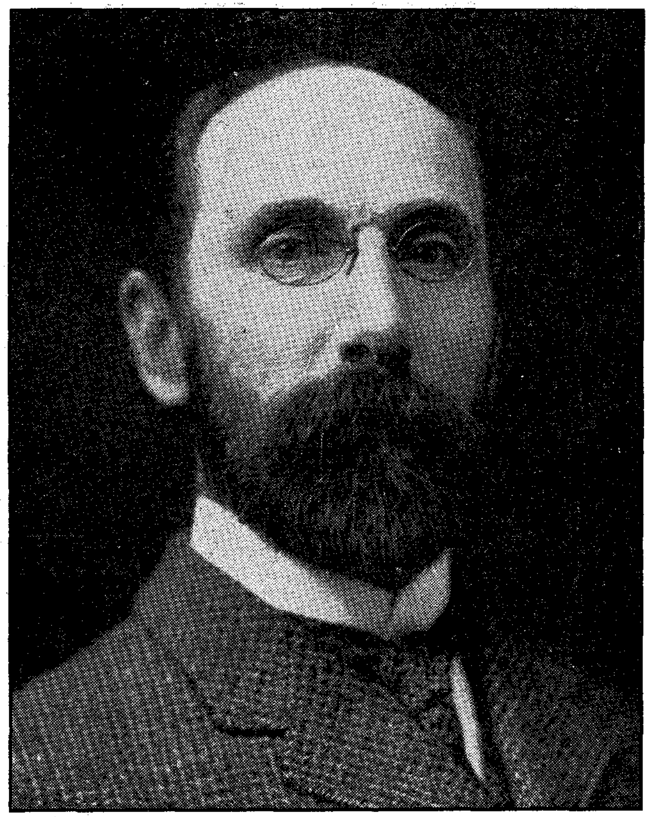
Her admirers recall her as she appears in the picture on the reader's left; the other shows the enduring charm of her declining years.

"He has since written a few books of essays (or, as one would say in America, 'near-essays') whereof the inspiration is the prose counterpart of those worthies, Izaak Walton, Addison (of Sir Roger de Coverley), Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, with something of Hazlitt and George Borrow thrown in. As you see, nothing could be more English. And as one reads these books, 'Shandygaff' and 'Parnassus on Wheels,' it is easy to pick out his preferences among modern English authors. Stevenson, Kipling, Conrad, Chesterton, J. M. Barrie - there they are! It may be in deference to his surroundings that he professes an inordinate admiration for that didactic and boring writer, Samuel Butler - him of 'Erewhon' and 'The Way of all Flesh' I mean: heaven forbid that anybody should think I mean the great author of 'Hudibras.' Samuel Butler the second (in all senses) has at present a considerable vogue in the United States.

"Such a list of preferences describes a man. You notice that if there is no Hall Caine there is no Galsworthy; if there is no Florence Barclay there is no Bernard Shaw; if there is no Arnold Bennett or Algernon Blackwood neither is there Mrs. Humphry Ward or William Locke. No non-English writers whatever, none of the great Russians, none of the great French, have said anything important for him. I have a notion that he regards Ibsen and Strindberg with dislike as not the kind of stuff that young America can be profitably nourished upon. His admiration of his own countrymen is also tempered by many exclusions. Among those he admires he takes a long slide from Walt Whitman to Mr. Don Marquis, who distributes parodies and proverbs to the readers of the New York Sun. According to Mr. Morley, the facetious Mr. Marquis is the greatest writer, except Walt Whitman, who ever lived in the Brooklyn district of New York."

Others of Mr. Morley's literary enthusiasms, like tea and muffins and open coal fires, are pronounced distinctly Victorian - at least "there is nothing in him that Victorianism would have frustrated."

"On the whole, if we want only the fair lights, Mr. Morley gives a true enough picture of the middle-class family in the United States - or more precisely, of the family of small means in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. In one respect, at all events, it seems to have an advantage over the same kind of family in England. The tone is better because there are no cheap servants. The wealthy have servants more or less good and highly paid. In families such as Mr. Morley deals with, the wife, and often the husband, do their own cooking, and dishwashing, and then sit down to read 'The Shaving of Shagpat' or Bryce's "American Commonwealth.' What is called a 'scrub-woman' appears at intervals to sweep and garnish, but she enters the house on the same terms as the plumber or the man who comes to fix the telephone.



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CHARLES L. FREER.

Who sold to the United States Government for $1 art collections valued at many millions. His death allows them to be installed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

"The small American family, then, with its economized and tempered joys, and with the characteristic national neglect of its sorrows, is portrayed by Mr. Morley in his poems, in 'Shandygaff,' which is a book of essays, and in Parnassus on Wheels,' which may also be called a book of essays since the characters are set up to express the author's opinions. The best part of his new book, 'The Haunted Bookshop,' is also the essay part; but he has had the unfortunate suggestion to graft on it a 'shriller,' and for that kind of literature he reveals no talent. Two Germans plot together to put a bomb between book-covers on board the ship in which President Wilson is sailing to the Peace Conference. They are unmasked by an advertising agent who marries the heroine daughter of a millionaire."

English readers of the New Witness (London) where Mr. Morley is thus exploited, are recommended to take him as about all they'll find among us of writers after their own heart. Others, they are warned, who use the current American tongue would not even be understandable, high authorities to the contrary notwithstanding:

"Professor Brander Matthews, an American, does not hesitate to liken it to Elizabethan English for its figurative vigour. American figures, however, are generally on a low level. When Bacon calls floods great winding-sheets, he is otherwise impressive than when the Pennsylvania Railroad announces that there is a wash-out down round Harrisburg, Pa. It would in fact be impossible to express any grand or moving thought in American: humour, homely wisdom, yes; but not grandeur. Leaving aside the intellectual value of either, Bishop Latimer's sermons are in the plain language of his time, and they easily maintain themselves on heights that Billy Sunday never gets a clutch on, even for a moment. It is a fair claim that American is more vivid than English. Mr. Mencken says well that between the placard in the wash-room at the British Museum: 'These Basins are for Casual Ablutions Only,' and the common sign at our American railroad crossings: 'Stop! 'Look!' 'Listen!' lies an abyss separating two cultures, two habits of mind, two diverging tongues.'"

Mr. O'Sullivan maintains that "no great popularity can be expected in the United States to-day by a writer who does not use American English and by this I do not mean slang." He is not abashed by the fact that a large number of English books are read in the United States:

"They are read by the more cultivated classes who are willing to make a slight mental effort. Such people have the pleasant sensation of mastering a foreign language. They skip the phrases they don't understand, or, try to translate them with a dictionary. 'The second turning revealed to Gerald the hoardings of a tube station with a constable's bull's-eye flashing on them' - such a phrase would be as unintelligible to the average inhabitants of an American city as a phrase of Spanish. But they accept it as an experience in an English book. If they find many like it in a book by an American, they and that author do not become friends. This is one of the reasons for the limited vogue of Henry James. As I said in an article published in the Mercure de France a few months ago, the influence of James has been in England, not in his native land. Then there is Mrs. Craigie, who had a broader culture, twice as much art, and fifty times more intellectual power than any other American woman who has written novels. Mrs. Craigie has no standing whatever in America."

THE NATION'S BENEFACTOR IN ART

America has many art collectors who have become benefactors of public institutions, but never one precisely like the late Charles L. Freer. "No city has ever received a collection quite like the one which he gave to the United States some years ago and for which he provided the building now nearing completion in Washington." The art critic of the New York Tribune, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, who makes this statement, points out that Mr. Freer "had a way of fixing upon a few choice paths and following them in perfect contentment, leaving it to others to cover a wide area more or less at random." The consequence is that the museum which will bear his name at the national Capitol will be a kind of specialized Valhalla of American art with a milieu of Eastern art most in harmony with it. That is to say the Freer collection will represent Abbot Thayer, Thomas Dewing, Dwight Tryon, Metcalf, Twachtman, Murphy and Melchers. In addition will be 1200 specimens of the art of Whistler in oil, water color, pastel, etching, lithograph, and the famous "Peacock room" where Whistler let himself go as an interior decorator. The story with some of the tragic accompaniments of Whistler's work is given with more detail in the department of "Personal Glimpses." To Whistler Mr. Freer seemed to bear a peculiar relation. Says Mr. Cortissoz:

"When the author of 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies' came to know Freer he abandoned all the mischievous caprice from which so many of his comrades suffered. If Maecenas is to be remembered as the friend of Horace and Vergil, I should think Freer would in the same way be honored as the friend of the great American painter. Years ago, when the Whistler memorial exhibition was held in Boston, I watched the hanging of some of the pictures. I was told that this and that was being done in obedience to the behests of Freer. Why? Because Freer was standing guard, so to say, over the interests of Whistler as they were represented in such pictures as he, Freer, controlled. He was always like that. He moved heaven and earth to make his collection of the etchings the completest and best in the world, not from the uninspired amateur's cult for a kind of reflected glory, but because he wanted the student who would ultimately make use of his prints to have the finest illustrations of the subject procurable. When the famous 'Peacock Room' came into the market it was, of course, Freer who brought it. I never happened to ask him what he thought of it. It is conceivable that the room, thanks to the epoch from which the cabinet work dates, will not take the world with loveliness. But it is the record of a characteristic and very important episode in Whistler's life. Hence Freer's acquisition of it and the promise of its reconstruction in the museum precisely as it stood in the Leyland house in London. In paintings, pastels, water colors, drawing, etchings and lithographs the museum will show Whistler's art literally at full length. Imagine what this will mean to inquirers into the subject, and imagine what it will mean as a monument to Whistler! He will have his shrine at Washington, as Velasquez has his at Madrid, as Hals has his at Haarlem. To have made that shrine would alone have been an achievement to place us in Freer's debt. But he did something more for his countrymen -- nay! for the whole world of art."

With "royal justice" done to his "Chosen Americans" Mr. Freer spent his later years gathering the wonderful art of Japan and China, his love for it amounting to "a passion." In this, too, he was a pioneer:

"He was one of the first to comprehend the charm of the Japanese print and the brilliance of Japanese craftsmanship in general. Then, he was one of the first to be graduated, as it were, from Japan to China, to explore the mysteries of Chinese painting, sculpture and pottery, and to draw near to the sources of what is greatest in Oriental art. He drank from them as from springs of inspiration. They filled him with a joy and an enthusiasm knowing no bounds. Fortune had been kind to him and he was enabled not only to make journeys in the East, from which he returned laden with masterpieces, but to keep competent agents at work gleaning the field. All the time he was a student, pursuing his subject with learning as well as with ardor. It was an unforgettable privilege to go with him through a batch of paintings just brought across the Pacific. His love for them was enkindling. So was the knowledge through which, in buoyant talk, he would often throw a flood of light upon the trophies of his endless search after beautiful things.

"The excitement would begin before the painting was unrolled. He would dilate upon the loveliness of the picture as he unfastened its silken wrappings. Then, with the glee of a boy, he would suspend it from the contrivance up near the cornice and stand off with a sigh of enjoyment to watch your appreciation. A question would unlock stores of analysis, based upon knowledge, and of reminiscence, too, for the picture would sometimes take his memory back to collectors and scenes in China.

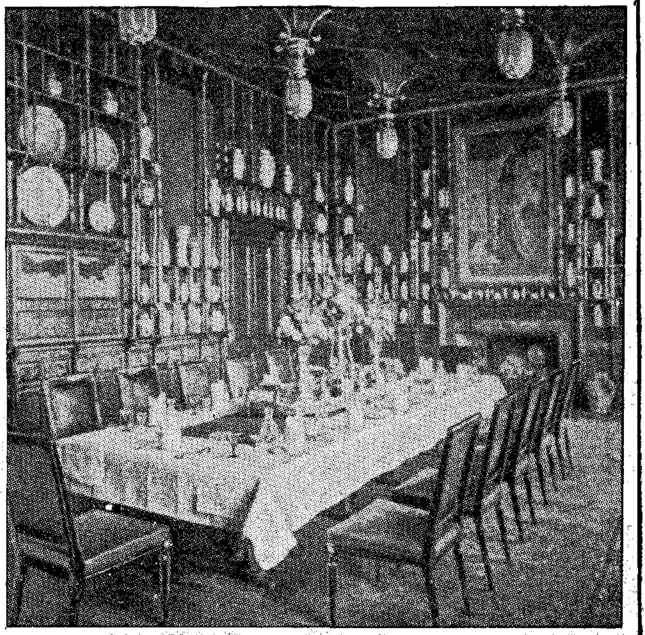
"Once he showed me a small but prodigious bowl, prodigious in that it was so radiantly beautiful. It seemed incredible that so exquisite a thing could be false. The claim originally made for it -- that it belonged to an epoch of the potter's art of which only one or two other specimens existed -- seemed to be made good on the face of the object. But the mere weight of the bowl had put Freer on his guard. It was too light for a piece of pottery. He pleaded for the dangerous privilege of testing it by a smart rap with a pencil. The rap settled it. He showed me how obvious it was -- once you had found out -- that the bowl was made of lacquer, cunningly redeemed from utter lightness of weight by an inner ballast of zinc or some such malleable material."

The possession of all these wonderful accumulations was transfered in 1906 to the Smithsonian Institution for the payment of $1.00, the consideration being that they should remain in the custodianship of Mr. Freer during his lifetime. Even so munificent a gift required the personal intervention of the then President Roosevelt to overcome the hesitations of the directors. The conditions of the gift according to the Detroit *Free Press* were:

"The deed to the collection was given upon condition that an art gallery, to build which Mr. Freer first set aside $500,000 and later doubled that amount, bearing his name should hold the art treasure, that the building should be maintained without expense to his estate and that his collection should never be added to or diminished."

His ambition for his benefaction was its purely educational value. Mr. Cortissoz touches upon this point:

"It is the seeker after knowledge for whom he chiefly labored, and in the disinterested service of that individual he spared himself no pains, no money, no step that experience and wisdom could suggest. The museum at Washington will be a tremendous fount of pleasure. It will do honor to authentic ideals of artistic beauty, Eastern and Western.



THE PEACOCK ROOM

One of the most sensational feats in interior decorating, where reputations were made and ruined. This masterpiece of Victorian decoration will be installed in the Charles L. Freer Museum to Washington.

It will be a place, as John La Farge used to say to me, to go and 'wash your eyes.' But its great lesson will be the importance of a definite, constructive purpose in any major artistic enterprise. Freer was no pedagogue. I have alluded to his boyish spirit. To look at pictures with him was to have something in the nature of a lark. But he had an educational aim, just the same, and carefully thought out the work to which he gave the best years of his life. He framed a collection from which men would obtain not only delight, but instruction. Both in the character of the objects he gathered and in the system by which he resolved that they should be exposed to view he kept in mind the needs of the student, the scholar."

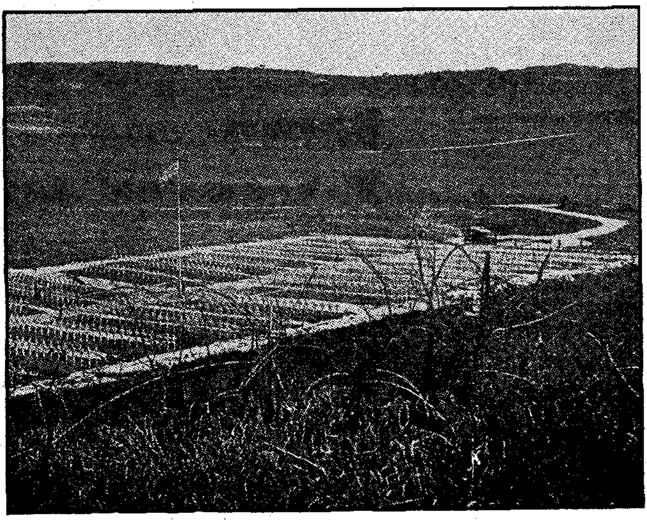
Mr. Freer was born in Kingston, N. Y. and began life as a time-keeper on the Eel River railroad. Vicissitudes followed though they did not daunt and his ultimate fortune was made as a manufacturer of railway cars. His abundant means and leisure of later years put him in the class that stand, as the New York *World* sees it, as a sort of public rebuke also:

"Nothing has been further from the purpose of Congress than to look with favor upon the creation of a national art museum like the Louvre that should be even a slight drain upon the United States Treasury. The art sense of a few Senators or Representatives may lead them occasionally to ask for an appropriation for the purchase of a mediocre painting representing some historical scene in American history, but who ever heard of Congress's seizing the opportunity to bring to America a masterpiece offered for sale abroad? Fortunately there are private citizens ever ready to do what Congress refuses and preserve for the service of the public works such as the Freers, Morgans, Altmans and Johnsons accumulated in their own galleries."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S RELIGION

"One of the most profoundly religious men this nation or any other nation ever had" was Theodore Roosevelt. "A powerful believer" and a "prodigious religious actor" are the phrases Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart applies to him in his recently published biography. Explaining religion as a science in that it presents a "System of doctrines to be believed" and as an art in formulating a "System of duties to be performed." Dr. Iglehart declares "Mr. Roosevelt had the science of religion down to a perfection in the most simple and sincere faith in the cardinal doctrines of our religion, and he practiced it vigorously, as an art, in the multitude of secular acts."The universality of Roosevelt's view of religious life appeared in his comment when he was told that Dr. Iglehart's son was about to start as a missionary to Japan. After a hearty "God bless him and bless you," he said,



From "La Revue Hebdomadaire" (Paris)

AMERICAN CEMETERY NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY

Mr. Roosevelt believed that American soldiers should rest in the soil where their bodies fell in battle.

"I have told you so many times that I consider the Christian ministry as the highest calling in the world, most intimately related to the most exalted life and service here and destiny beyond, and I consider it my greatest joy and glory that, occupying a most exalted position in the nation, I am enabled, simply and sincerely, to preach the practical moralities of the Bible to my fellow-countrymen and to hold up Christ as the hope and savior of the world. I believe down deep in my soul, as you know, my friend, that I have preached the same gospel that you and your boy are called to preach.

"As high an estimate as I have of the ministry, I consider that the climax of that calling is to go out in missionary service, as your son is doing. It takes mighty good stuff to be a missionary of the right type, the best stuff there is in this world. It takes a deal of courage to break the shell and go twelve thousand miles away to risk an unfriendly climate, to master a foreign language, perhaps the most difficult one on earth to learn; to adopt strange customs, to turn aside from earthly fame and emolument and, most of all, to say good-bye to home and the faces of the loved ones virtually forever."

Mr. Roosevelt's freedom with men of all denominational faiths is illustrated in a further anecdote where his humor also comes into play:

"At the White House one day President Roosevelt came into his room, greeted me cordially, as was his custom, and then slipped over to another gentlemen and greeted him. He brought that gentlemen over to where I was, and said, 'Dr. Iglehart, permit me to introduce to you Father-------, who has been doing very important work among the Indians and has come to talk with me about it.'And then, placing himself between us, he said, 'Here's the great Catholic Church, with its millions represented by this Catholic priest, on one side of me, and here on the other is the great Methodist church, with its millions represented by my old friend, and I am only a poor little Dutch Reform layman between the two.'The twinkle in his eye evidenced the fun that was always bubbling over within him. I replied, 'No, Mr. President, you are not the poor little Dutch Reform layman between them. You are the great head of the nation and a Christian with a universal heart. You are large enough to belong to all the churches and all of us claim you as such, and we have reason to believe that you consider that all of us belong to you.'

"He warmed up instantly and answered, 'My friend, you are quite right. I have the profoundest respect and warmest affection for all denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew. In my individual contact with men I have found the most splendid people imaginable holding these various beliefs, and in my public administration on all questions of moral reform, and those questions you know I consider paramount; the Protestant minister, the Catholic priest and the Jewish rabbi, and the millions that they represent, have vied with each other in sustaining me, and my arm has been as strong as the millions that they represent, in smiting evil and in building up the right. You can see how correct you were in saying that I belong to all of you and that all of you belong to me.' "

Light from another facet is afforded by Dr.Iglehart's quotation in this connection of the appreciation of Roosevelt by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, who said:

"The question of what kind of a man Roosevelt was is of tremendous importance, but more so is the question what kind of men his memory inspires us to be. It is little use saying he awakened conscience, touched the heart, and was a great moral force, unless we feel that he has awakened our conscience, touched our hearts and made us a moral force in our own little world of society, politics and family.

"We can imagine such a man in past years of our American-Jewish history, and thereby estimate his worth.

"Had he lived in 1665, when the first Jewish settlers arrived and Peter Stuyvesant and an influential minister objected to their presence, objected to their building a synagogue, how he would have thundered at such bigoted narrowness!

"When those brave refugees from the cruelty of the Inquisition demanded the right of holding a burial-place for their dead, as they did, how, had he lived then, he would have exclaimed against the inhumanity of the denial of their request! How he would have scorned the intolerance which subjected those early Jews, men of high culture, men of Spanish dignity, men of high integrity, to such injustice! If a few years later he heard Asser Levy, one of the early Jewish settlers, demand the right to serve in the town guard, only to meet with refusal, how he would have boiled with indignation! And when in 1665 instructions came to Stuyvesant from Holland to yield to the request of the Jews, and when in 1666 similar pressure compelled Stuyvesant to yield to the request of the Jews to be allowed to purchase a cemetery, how Roosevelt would have smitten his thigh with glee and satisfaction!

"In the perspective of history Mr. Roosevelt will loom larger yet, for he was the idealization of what an American ought to be and what the word American stands for. The nation is profoundly impressed by his patriotism, his generous life, his fearlessness. As a Jewish minister, I cannot forget that Mr. Roosevelt, when Police Commissioner, with grim humor discharged his duty as Police Commissioner to protect a notorious antisemitic agitator, but assigned the duty to Jewish policemen. The agitator was a German, and we wonder whether he saw the humor of the situation; he, himself, lecturing on antisemitism in Cooper Union, protected by Jewish policemen! Commissioner Roosevelt never ceased to praise his Jewish policemen, some of whom were fast friends till the day of his death."

NEGLECTED GRAVES IN FRANCE

The French are said to be "greatly surprised and shocked by our neglect of our dead," and in many cases would be glad of the permission to care for our cemeteries. Information of such character, accompanied with corroborative detail appears in a letter written to the New York Tribune by Mrs. Edward McClure Peters; Both here and in France have been published pictures of American cemeteries that beguile one into the belief that the case is otherwise. Mrs. Peters's letter has been sent to General Pershing, General W.D. Connor, of the Service of Supplies and to our Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Hugh Wallace. Though addresst to the Tribune's editor her letter seems to request general attention to the following conditions in certain cemeteries in France where our soldiers are buried:"

" At Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle, a cemetery containing 4,200 graves, one sergeant, a very young man, is the only person in charge. He is alone except for the companionship of two Russians, who, taken prisoners by the Germans and liberated when Thiaucourt fell into our hands, have attached themselves to this young man and give gratuitous care to the resting place of our dead. The sergeant informed us when we were there, July 26, that it was three weeks since he had received any orders, rations or pay, and that he thought his existence had been forgotten.

" As orders had been given that no discrimination should be made between the graves, all the wreaths previously placed upon them were stacked under the rafters of the little shack in which the sergeant lives. The wreaths which had been ordered for our son and which had been placed upon his grave at Mandres-aux-Quatre, Tours, in January, 1919, could not be found. One was of aluminum, and bore his full name, rank and date of death, while upon our son's cross his initials alone appear, instead of Edward McClure Peters, Jr. We also noticed errors in three out of the four names we recognized in the immediate vicinity:

" 'Francis Hazeltine' is incorrect; his name was 'Frank Dunham Hazeltine.'

" 'Feigl Jefferson' is incorrect; his name was 'Jefferson Feigl.'

" 'Si. W. Hoover' is incorrect; his name was 'Stuart W. Hoover.'

" We also noted that, while orders had been given to make no distinction between graves, all the officers had been buried together, thus separating them from their men and from the companies and regiments to which they belonged: the most radical distinction that could be made. The French officers asked to lie with their men, and their requests have been respected.

" The general effect of the cemetery at Thiaucourt, with its stony soil and weed-grown graves, is that of a place abandoned by all, and the rows of closely packed, white crosses and the long, bare trenches, instead of, as with the French, carefully tended individual graves, are painful and depressing."

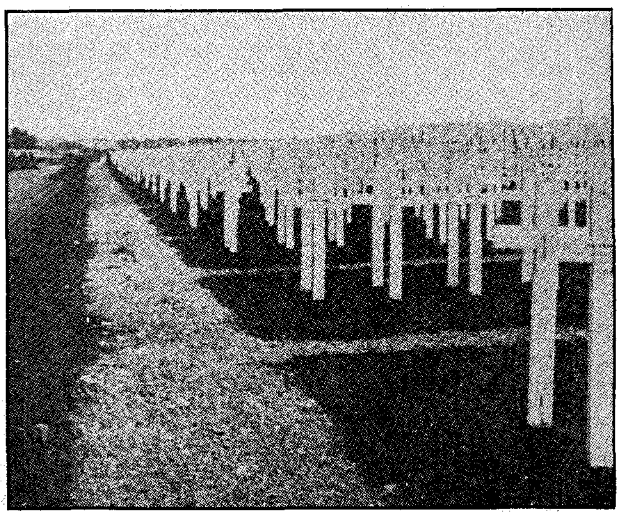
At the cemetery of Choloy, outside Toul (No. 94) the place was found "deserted" on August 1 and "is so to-day", on August 31, the date of the letter. She continues:

" We were told on August 1, that, while bodies had been buried within a few weeks, no one had been in charge for months; no flag was flying, nor was there anything to mark the nationality of the cemetery. There was (and is) no fastening to the gate or to the corrugated iron hut, where all the windows are broken, the floor littered with paint pots, old boots, spades, barbed wire, etc. A number of American flags are rolled up and stand in a corner, and the register lies upon a shelf.

" The last burial, we were told by the French soldiers in charge of the cemetery across the road, had been made three weeks before. That grave and the others in the same row had not been beaten down, banked up or sodded about the borders. These crosses are already awry, the ground here cracked and sunken, and a large hole appears in one grave. There are about 1,400 buried in this cemetery.

" Our son was one of the first officers to be killed, March 11, 1918, and we have several letters, received from the Graves Registration Service, in which we are repeatedly and emphatically assured that the bodies of our dead will be treated with the greatest tenderness and care.

" The conditions cannot fail to become known at home, as relatives are daily visiting these cemeteries. It is to be noted that in the more central cemeteries great care is being given to the appearance of the grounds. At Menil-la-Tour, Meurthe-et-Moselle, a small cemetery, apparently entirely given over to the care of the French, elaborate wreaths and decorations appear and the general internal aspect is that of a French burial ground."



THE ARGONNE CEMETERY AT ROMAGNE

Secretary Baker's recent order directs that the bodies of soldiers buried outside of France should be disinterred and returned to America. Fields like those in France shown here cry out to us for our constant care.

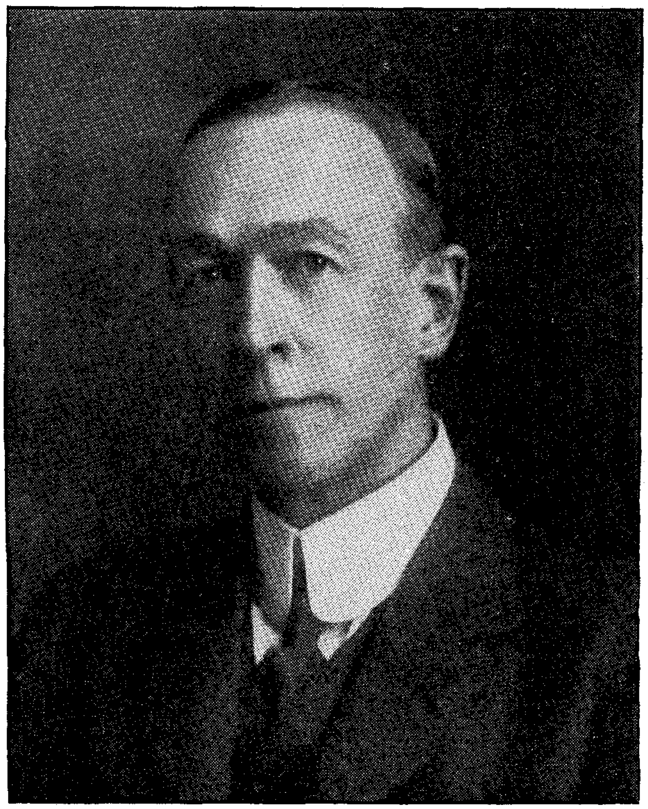
DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES

The war has turned the tide for the denominational colleges which before then, says the Watchman Examiner (New York), "felt that they were pressed to the wall by lack of support and by state competition." This Baptist journal is hopeful of the future, saying:

"The tide seemed to be running strongly against the denominational colleges that had furnished practically all denominational leaders. The outlook was very discouraging. The Southern Baptist educators were alive to the peril and had already begun a campaign for enlarged equipment when the war came. War is a peculiar thing, and one can never tell what all its reactions will be. It has turned out that denominational colleges have furnished the very finest type of patriotic fighters. Practically no pro-German sentiment manifested itself in these institutions, whereas some of the State institutions did have trouble with some of their teachers on this score. At any rate it is now plain to all that there is plenty of work for the denominational college. The State schools cannot do all the teaching that needs to be done and, besides, it is not best that they should do it all. The country has discovered that the type of manhood produced in the denominational colleges is unsurpassed anywhere. We have learned that it is not wise for all the educational forces to be under the control of the State. Germany had no denominational colleges. The State controlled all the teachers of the country who finally were compelled to teach the Pan-German propaganda that resulted in the dreadful war. Besides, the State college is handicapped by its inability to create a religious atmosphere, which too often results in both moral and spiritual decay. The country needs the whole man developed, and the denominational college has lived to see its day come round."

THE LOW EBB OF AMERICAN PREACHING

America imports no men for big business; so The Continent (Chicago) wonders why she should do it for big preaching. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which lately called Dr. Kelman of Edinburgh to fill its pulpit, explains that it had looked up and down the American field and could find no preacher that seemed adequate to its needs. This seems a somewhat bitter pill for American preachers, especially as this argument is said to be the one presented to the Scotch preacher who was at first averse to cross the ocean to find a new field of labor. Some mitigation for those who feel the chagrin of such a situation may be found in the showing made by the Continent that "the Fifth Avenue Parish must not be taken as too broadly typical." Churches of importance might find no such difficulty, while at the same time not being called upon to fill just the kind of function of this New York Church. As the Chicago paper points out:



JOHN KELMAN, D. D.,

The new "overseas" pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in succession to Dr. John Hall and Dr. John H. Jewett.

"It must be remembered that the Fifth Avenue church has a very special tradition of its own in this respect. Calling pastors from overseas has become almost its habit, and precedent of that sort pulls men even when they believe they are trying to break it.

"Moreover, the church by its very location becomes more and more, as the years go by, a preaching station for the passing multitude. Its great auditorium will probably never again be filled with a stable parish congregation. To keep up the attendance to old-time levels requires some magnetism attracting the attention of strangers transiently sojourning in the city. And their interest must be fixed on Fifth Avenue church before they reach New York.

"That frankly makes an advertising problem. And the experience of the church with Dr. Jowett demonstrated that there is much more national curiosity to hear a distinguished preacher lately arrived from overseas than to hear some one whose transition has been only from another and necessarily smaller American city. The newspapers will talk about the former case ten times more than about the latter. And people go where the newspapers point.

"It attributes to the men of the Fifth Avenue organization no discreditable degree of worldly sophistication if one observes that they are not insensible to these facts."

Dr. Jowett, who is its departing pastor, filled every one of the 2200 sittings every Sunday morning, and-

"If a minister had been discovered anywhere in the whole country whose pulpit utterances had become a weekly public event in his city - whose sermons were confessedly thunderbolts of power shaking the souls of his fellow-citizens every time he spoke---there is no doubt whatever that Fifth Avenue would have called an American---that American. But they didn't find him."

"What's the reason?" asks the Continent, while it names over such other callings as "commercial chieftains", "industrial engineers," "projectors of progress in education, social adjustment and moral betterment," of which "America can furnish you the best in the world." But in preachers-

"Well, if you want the best, look across the sea.

"Even ministers themselves in this country usually concede the disparity. 'Yes, those Britishers - the Scotch especially - they do beat us in the pulpit,' is a concession entirely common in circles of American clergy. But why?

"Analysis affords but an elusive answer. There is a factor in the case which seems to draw from generations back - a certain inherited aptitude. But in so far as the difference can be accounted for by marks open to observation and description, the superior quality of most Scotch and much English preaching seems to derive from such circumstances as these;

"There is greater background of wide reading behind it.

"There is deeper foundation of hard thinking beneath it.

"There is a loftier conception of the use of it overhanging it.

"There is a more systematic and orderly way of presenting it.

"There is much less consciousness of self in the preacher's mind.

"There is much more consciousness of the sermon's destination.

"And there is much more persistency in seeing that the truth hits and sticks where it's aimed."

The conclusion seems to be that if the American people and their pastors "really want good - preeminently good - preaching ..... they would all take immensely more pains to meet the conditions of it." And -

"Here, for instance, is where the hard thinking and wide reading come in. If American congregations were set on making great preachers out of their pastors, they would take off their shoulders just as much of routine detail as could be dispensed with and give them free time for their studies.

"No man on earth can achieve great sermons if he has to spend his best hours chasing around the parish on fiddling errands.

"On the other hand, if the ministers themselves profoundly craved the mantles of the prophets, they would be quit forever of pretty thoughts about the wonder expected to greet their literary talents and their oratorical genius and would be craving nothing but to be flames of fire burning up the selfishness of men.

"A fixed ambition not to shine in preaching but to illuminate by preaching - not to tickle ears but to move hands and feet - would regenerate American sermon-making in many ways."

"It would require in place of rambling allusion and poetical vaporizing the straight grapple with real sins and real perplexities of real people. It would demand in every sermon a purpose and out of every sermon a result. It would definitize pulpit work to an undertaking instead of an exhibition of supposed art.

"Yet there would remain to be supplied one other essential, lacking to-day singularly in Scotch preaching as well as American, without which no pulpit can ever be a throne of might.

"Most people today call it passion. The fathers called it unction.

"At Pentecost the apostles called it the power of the Spirit.

"They got it by praying for it.

"And the ministry today sorely needs to be reminded that the gospel is one food that is of sadly little use if served cold."

Dr. Kelman resigned his Edinburgh Church on October 5.

CURRENT POETRY

Doubtless King Albert of Belgium enjoyed to the full all the romance of his first visit to the United States years ago, when he came incognito. His experiences as a cub reporter for an American newspaper and other adventures that befell him in this voyage of discovery read more like the inventions of a good novelist than actual happenings. But all this is like a summer novel for hammock reading compared to the tragedy of Belgium through which he has carried himself to the admiration of the world as a soldier King. The spirit of his welcome on his return to American shores is happily embodied in the New York Tribune in the following lines:

KING OF THE BELGIANS
By Marion Couthouy Smith.

How spoke the King, in his crucial hour victorious?
The words of a high decision, few, but glorious.

What was the choice he made, that all fear surmounted?
The choice of a man--that leaves not the soul uncounted.

What did the King, in bitter defeat and sorrow?
He stood as a god, foreseeing a great to-morrow.

How fought the King? In silent and stern persistence;
Patience and power within, and hope in the distance.

What was the gift he won, in the fire that tried him?
The deathless love of his own, who fought beside him.

What is his crown, the noblest of all for wearing?
The homage of hearts that beat for his splendid bearing.

Robe and sceptre and crown--what are these for holding?
Gesture and sign for his spirit's royal moulding.

What speaks he now, in the hour of his faith victorious?
Words of a quiet gladness, few but glorious.

Then, as we greet him, what shall be ours to render?
Silence that shines, and speech that is proud and tender!

Mr. Thomas Walsh, who has acquired distinctive repute for his graceful renderings of Spanish poetry into English, introduces us to Armenian song in Ararat (London), a publication devoted to Armenian interests.

ROAD SONGS FROM THE ARMENIAN.
By Thomas Walsh.

(1)

Whence art thou, Water? What melodious spring
Hath sent thee murmuring?
All through the vales thy rustling we o'erhear
E'en though thou disappear.
How well I know!--thou art some amorous wight
Who, sleepless day and night,
Art wandering faint from land to land to trace
Thy loved one's hiding place.

(2)

Behold I gathered mine offences
And wept their weighty pack upon;
The caravan is off for heaven
So I must take them and be gone.
"And whither goest thou so laden?"
The Angel asks me in disdain,---
"Think'st thou with such unwieldy bundle
The mart of Paradise to gain?"

The University of California Chronicle publishes a group of poems by Eda Lou Walton, who received the seventh award of the Emily Chamberlain Cook Prize offered by Professor Albert Stanburrough Cook of Yale University to the University of California for the best unpublished verse. The committee of award consisted of Professor M. C. Flaherty of the University of California, Mr. Porter Garnett of Berkeley, and Mr. Witter Bynner. Among these poems we find three marked with the features that make vers libre distasteful to many readers.

THE SOWER
By Eda Lou Walton.

I hold pollen of dawn
In my hand,
With it I sow the night;
Over the mountain
Spring the first pale blades
Of the new day.

Defiantly unmusical as Miss Walton's lines are, the boldness of imagery, which is the essential of the foregoing lines, is likewise the essential of the following:

SUNSET
By Eda Lou Walton.

A red sun slips into a blue sea
And down below me
Clouds take fire.
Twilight like smoke ascending soon
Blots out the purple hills;
Up from the funeral pyre
Flies the curled, burning cinder
Of the moon.

In "The Lights" there is a suggestion of Oriental imaginings, especially in the figure introduced in the last two lines.

THE LIGHTS
By Eda Lou Walton.

The sun is a luminous shield
Borne up the blue path
By a god;
The moon is the torch
Of an old man
Who stumbles over stars.

The meaning of life, a problem which perplexes philosophers as long as the world endures, is stated with the aplomb and lyric lightness of heart that only a poet may boast. The lines appear in The London Morning Post signed only with initials.

WHAT IS LIFE?
By A. S.

"Life is fire and thunder,"
Shouts the fighter; "life is wild,
I have ceased to pray and wonder
Like a stupid child."

"Life is dust and laughter,"
Sneers the cynic; "life grows cold;
There is nothing waiting after
When our hearts are old."

"Life is song and magic,"
Sighs the lover; "life has wings;
Life fills love with human, tragic,
Dear, brave, tender things."

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

A new Department that will present authoritatively each week the key facts of the world's progress and reconstruction

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

"Official figures of gold production for 1918 from practically all the important countries are now to hand, and it is possible therefore to give an accurate survey of the position," says R. Mordaunt in the London Bankers' Magazine. "The world's gold production for last year amounted to 18,092,643 ounces, of a value of 76,823,656 pounds, the following being the outputs from the various countries:

Country	Ounces of gold	Value, pounds
Transvaal	8,420,659	35,768,688
Rhodesia	631,357	2,652,250
West Africa	313,445	1,333,553
Total Africa	9,365,461	39,754,491
Australasia	1,434,033	6,094,640
Canada	718,500	3,053,625
India	485,236	2,061,900
Total	2,637,769	11,210,165
Total British possessions	12,003,230	50,964,656
United States	3,313,373	14,064,000
Russia (estimated)	530,000	2,250,000
Mexico	235,300	1,000,000
Belgian Kongo	128,240	545,000
Other countries (estimated)	1,882,500	8,000,000
Total above	6,089,413	25,859,000
Grand Total	18,092,643	76,823,656

These figures show that the amount of gold produced during 1918 was the lowest for the past thirteen years, as is seen by the following table:

Year	Value of output pounds
1905	77,862,501
1906	83,446,712
1907	85,617,571
1908	91,225,402
1909	94,325,938
1910	93,367,596
1911	95,544,546
1912	97,599,256
1913	95,199,498
1914	93,760,617
1915	97,985,185
1916	96,090,535
1917	88,073,123

KEROSENE.

The investment bulletin of Henry L. Doherty & Co. says: "Early in 1917 kerosene was selling at 8 cents a gallon in New York, while it is now selling at 15 cents a gallon in this territory. Prices of kerosene improved with the crude oil prices in 1916, and in 1917 practically all kerosene that was left after the export demand had been satisfied was used for heating purposes, due to the coal shortage in the winters of 1917 and 1918. The dominating price factor in kerosene is now the export demand. In April, 1919, exports of kerosene amounted to 93,181, 974 gallons, an increase of 43,000,000 gallons over April, 1918, and reports from refineries and export agencies are that the demand has been steadily increasing since April, and indications are that kerosene will reach a much higher price. This, of course, is an offset to a large extent to the much lower prices being received by refineries for fuel oil."

FIXT PRICE OF CANADIAN WHEAT, 1919 Crop

According to the Canadian War Mission, Washington, the Canadian Wheat Board will buy all wheat at $2.15 per bushel, based on No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Port William, Canada, the wheat to be sold in open market and the profit, if any, less expenses of sale, to be returned to the producer.

GAUTEMALA COFFEE CROP in 1918-19

The 1918-19 crop is estimated at about 110,000,000 pounds of cleaned coffee. -- Consul Lawton, June 10, 1919.

SILK STOCKINGS FROM AMERICAN TREES

Fifteen million pairs of silk stockings made from wood pulp, the product of the American forest, were sent out of the United States last year to compete with the product of the oriental silk worm.

The rapid growth in the art of making artificial silk in the United States is illustrated, according to a statement by the National City Bank of New York by the fact that 15,000,000 pairs of stockings manufactured from artificial silk were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1919 against only 6,000,000 pairs in 1918 and 2,000,000 in 1917.

EXPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK STOCKINGS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1918

	Pairs	Value
Europe	3,004,512	$993,184
N. America	1,240,860	410,198
S. America	423,096	133,835
Asia	28,980	9,607
Oceania	1,082,256	302,753
Africa	231,440	82,457
Total	6,011,144	$1,932,034
United Kingdom	2,778,000	904,741
Canada	835,800	287,752
Australia	834,120	235,113
Argentina.	345,948	107,306
Br. S. Africa	221,112	78,009
Cuba,	197,508	60,479
Italy	188,100	76,530
New Zealand	173,628	46,617
Mexico	81,808	25,292
Philippine Islands	80,004	20,765
Chile	33,504	13,466
Panama	63,300	17,989
Uruguay	18,000	5,166
Sweden,	17,190	5,152
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,644	5,174

	Pairs	Value
Denmark	12,000	$3,924
Dominican Republic	11,652	2,603
Dutch East Indies	10,404	2,398
British India	9,564	3,388
British Guiana	8,448,	1,906
Jamaica	9,092	2,974
Egypt	10,200	4,386
China	6,972	3,114
Trinidad and Tobago	6,216	2,107
Brazil	5,256	1,998
Portugal	6,036	1,750
Dutch West Indies	4,836	1,409
Honduras	4,620	1,284
Colombia	3,360	965
Peru	2,616	1,494
Ecuador	4,128	990
France	1,800	860
Nicaragua	1,452	571
Barbados	1,380	508
Norway	1,356	227
Guatemala	1,320	327
Japan	1,032	346

Details of the exports in the fiscal year 1919 (15,811,000 pairs valued at $6,827,665) are not available as yet by countries of destination.

NEW MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR CONDENSED MILK

Kind	Unit	Price*
Full cream:		
Sweetened.................	14 oz. net	$0.263
Evaporated................	16 " net	.218
Unsweetened...............	12 " net	.20
Machine-skimmed...........	16 " gross	.218

*Conversion made at the rate of exchange prevailing on August 5, when 1 pound sterling = $4 35875

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN 1919-20

The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the production of coffee for the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes and Parana in 1919-20 at 505,129,000 pounds. This very small crop is due to the frost during June, 1918. Vice-Consul Hasskarl, Rio de Janeiro, July 28, 1919.

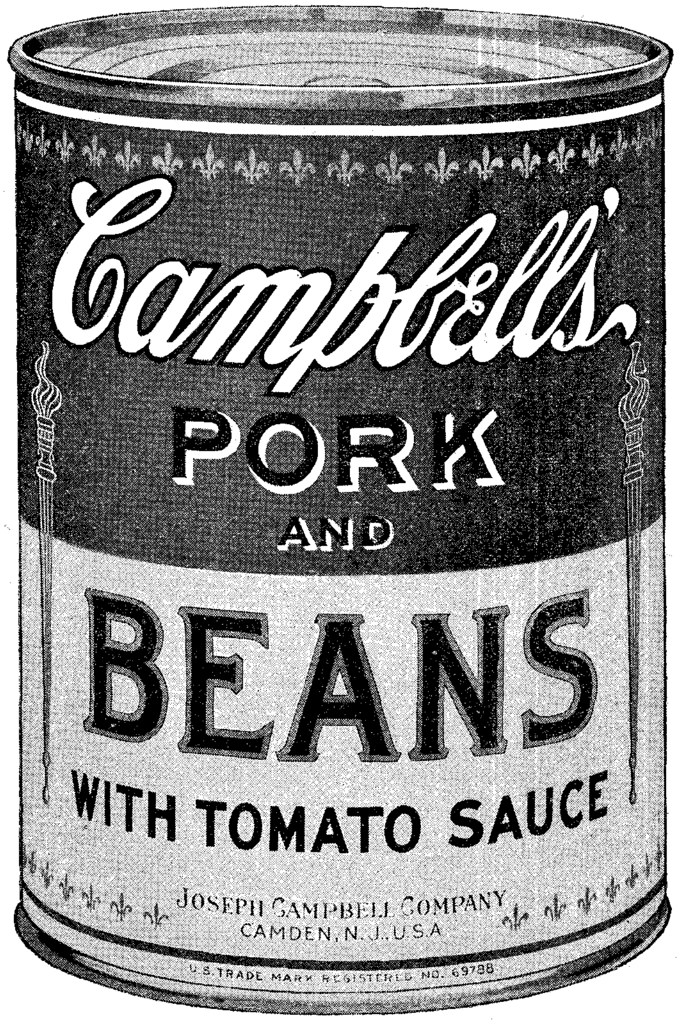
COSTA RICA COFFEE CROP FOR THE COMING SEASON

One of the large coffee growers recently estimated the crop for the coming season at 40,000,000 pounds. Picking has begun on the lower areas on the Atlantic side. -- Consul Chase, San Jose, August 8, 1919.

WHEAT FLOUR PURCHASES

The United States Grain Corporation announces that its purchase of wheat flour for the week ending September 16 amounted to 666,290 barrels at prices ranging from $9.76 to $10.25, and for week of September 25, 578,728 barrels at prices ranging from $8.50 to $10.18

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS


Campbell's
PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J. U.S.A.
U.S. TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 69788

Slow-cooked; tender; digestible

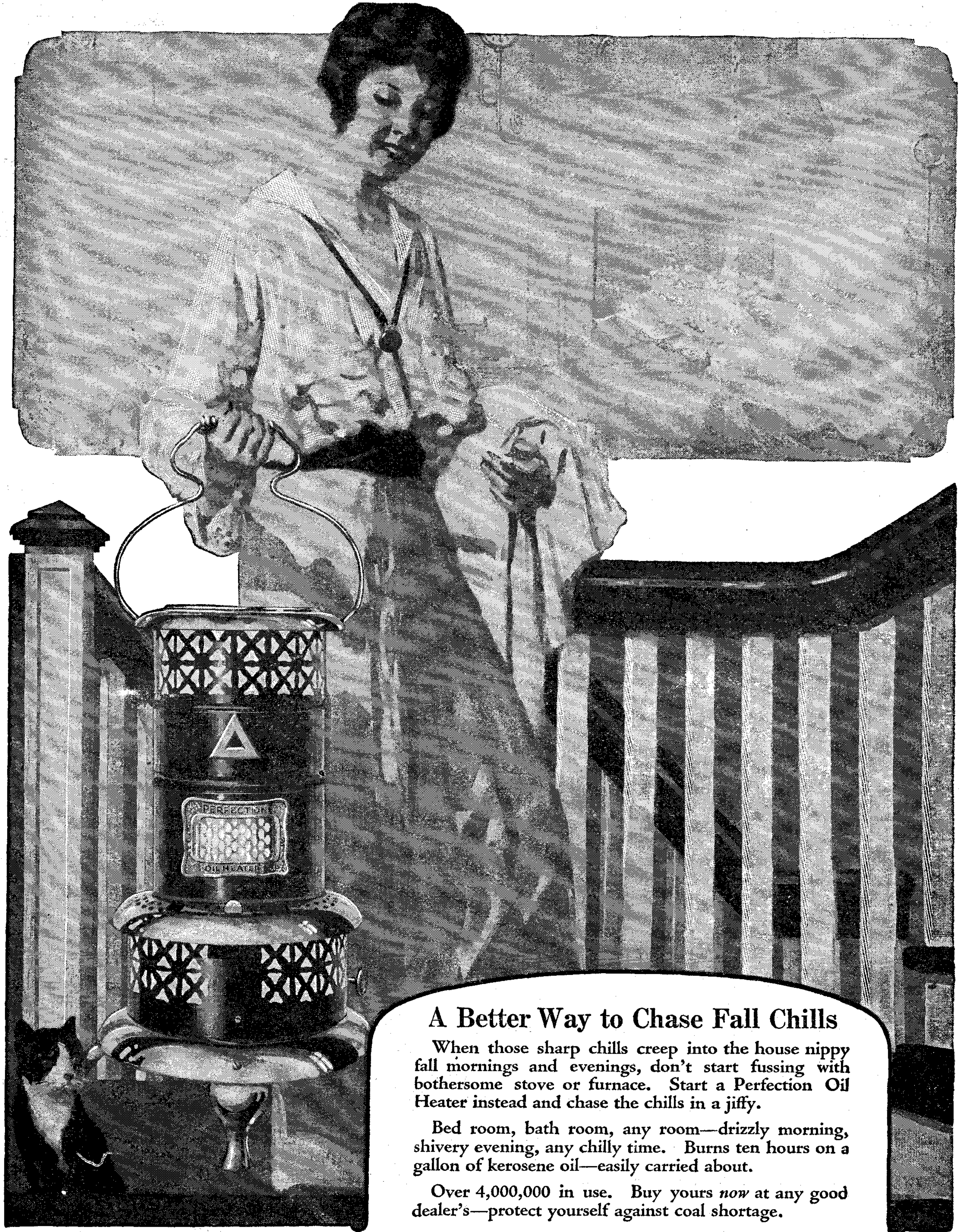
Campbell's Beans are cooked slowly, cooked for a long time, and cooked thoroughly. This renders them as wholesome to the digestion as they are delightful to the taste. By our cooking, the rich nutritive value of the selected beans is fully developed. So Campbell's Beans are both palatable and highly beneficial. The tempting tomato sauce stimulates digestion and adds to the healthfulness of this appetizing dish.

One size **15c a Can** One kind

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL



A Better Way to Chase Fall Chills

When those sharp chills creep into the house nippy fall mornings and evenings, don't start fussing with bothersome stove or furnace. Start a Perfection Oil Heater instead and chase the chills in a jiffy.

Bed room, bath room, any room—drizzly morning, shivery evening, any chilly time. Burns ten hours on a gallon of kerosene oil—easily carried about.

Over 4,000,000 in use. Buy yours *now* at any good dealer's—protect yourself against coal shortage.

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Made by
THE CLEVELAND
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Also makers of
ALADDIN
Cooking Utensils,
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AND PURITAN
Oil Cook Stoves

EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

EDITORIAL NOTE - These "Lessons in Patriotism" are based on statements by authorities of the races here discust. The series has a twofold object: First, to give the latest information on foreign races in this country; secondly, to advise Americans on their responsibilities toward this new increment of American citizenship.

OUR ALBANIAN POPULATION - Of many settlers of foreign nationality or birth recorded in these articles the main fact of interest and value is how deeply they have taken root in this country and how thoroughly they have been assimilated. The greater the number of immigrants from any land overseas, it may be said, the stronger and more fixed their foundation in the United States. At first they congregated in colonies, which year by year spread in extent until with the rise of a second and a third generation the original strain became merged in American citizenship and ideals. This is most apparent in the case of the nationals who ventured earliest to these shores in the several great tides of incoming population. The Albanians are among the latest nationals to settle in this country and they come under that twofold impulsion which has driven so many other foreigners hither. This is their discontent with political conditions at home and the opportunity of a better livelihood elsewhere. As evidence of the comparatively recent Albanian influx into the United States we are told by Albanian authorities that about twenty years ago there were perhaps less than 5000 Albanians in the United States. To-day it is estimated that there are somewhat more than 30,000 of them in this country. The question is whether this figure will be increased or diminished; and the solution of this question, we are advised, depends on the course of events, the Peace Conference decisions and further perhaps the arbitrament of the League of Nations in being. This is the verdict of Albanian authorities who admit that their population in the United States is by no means a fixed element.

WHERE THE ALBANIANS ARE - The Albanian population here came to us as a result of the Balkan Wars and their arrival may be set down from 1912 until the world war in 1914 practically cut off European immigration. They are settled mostly in the east in the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Comparatively few are in New York State, though there is a limited colony at Jamestown. In the west also there are not many, though there is a small colony in St. Louis. The first Albanians to land in this country made abode in Boston and its adjacent cities. Other Albanian pioneers came to Jamestown, N. Y. In 1906 their first periodical publication was founded in Boston by Mr. Sotir Petsi, a graduate of the University of Athens. It was issued from a basement in that city and is now a daily newspaper with its original title of "Kombi", "(The Nation)". The title is suggestive of the mainspring of Albanian thought and action, namely the Albanian spirit of nationalism. Wherever the Albanians are gathered in groups they are chiefly employed as unskilled workers in factories or industrial plants of varied production. As tradespeople they may be found in considerable number as proprietors of restaurants, lunch rooms and candy stores. It is known of all unskilled workers that they form a migrant population. Therefore it is not surprising that the hungry demand of war industry brought 3000 Albanians to Waterbury, Conn. where no group of Albanians had ever been before.

INSULARITY OF THE ALBANIANS - Although there is no slightest prejudice against the Albanians in this country and, as a matter of fact, few Americans can identify an Albanian on sight, they have remained a race apart here. Their faith in American institutions and respect for the worker's opportunity here is profound, yet they inhabit what has been called in the case of some other immigrants "a moral island of isolation." The reason for this is that most of the Albanians who come to this country are unmarried men or if married they have left their wives and families in the old country. It is not easy for them to learn English, especially when they have passed the learning age, which is considered among them to be somewhere between the late twenties and early thirties. Consequently they remain in Albanian colonies and continue to live in Albania in thought and aspiration although working here in the United States. At the same time they have taken their share in war activities, and it is stated that in the American military forces the Albanians from this country numbered more than 3,000. They worked at the same time very earnestly for their homeland, and through the Federation of Albania, their largest society, they raised $150,000 for the purpose of presenting and supporting Albanian claims at the Peace Conference. This federation has more than fifty branches in the United States and a membership of more than 10,000, and its chief purpose is to secure the independence of Albania. At the Peace Conference Albania is represented by four delegates, while in Washington there are two representatives looking after her claims. Another Albanian society is the Albanian Political Party which has a membership of more than 3,000 and is also at work to secure the freedom of Albania. This organization publishes a weekly paper at Worcester known as "The Albanian Weekly" for the purpose of keeping the nucleus of Albania here in close contact so that the country may present a united force in the effort to secure freedom. Other publications that may be mentioned are the daily "Albanian Sun", the "Koha", a weekly, and "The Morning Star", a semi-monthly magazine edited and published by a woman, Miss Paraskivi Kyrias, a graduate of Oberlin College In New York City an illustrated monthly is published which is called "Perparimi."

THEIR RELIGION - By religious classification the Albanians are divided into two chief denominations - Orthodox Albanians and Moslems. There are some Catholic Albanians and some Protestant Albanians, but the first named classifications are by far the larger. The Moslem Albanians and the Christian Albanians, we are told, live in perfect accord and questions of religious difference or dispute never arise between them. The question that precedes every other, according to our informants, is patriotism and the salvation of the fatherland. At the same time it is to be noted that a remarkable development in their religious history took place so recently as July 27, 1919, when the Orthodox Albanians who were attached to the Greek Orthodox Church broke away from it and inaugurated the Albanian Orthodox Church with an Albanian bishop as its head, the Rev. F. S. Noli. Most of the Albanians in this country, we are told, came from southern Albania, but as to the adhesion of the Albanians at large to the religious movement engineered in this country we are told that the people in the homeland will follow the lead of the Albanians in America. Here they have a very valuable church in Worcester, Mass. and churches in Southbridge, Mass., in Philadelphia and in St. Louis.

THE PROSPECT OF ALBANIANS HERE - In case Albania should be recognized and enabled to set up as an independent state it is predicted in Albanian quarters that 75% of the Albanians here will go back to their home country, but on the other hand, if conditions in Albania are adverse and her demands are not adequately met at the Peace Conference, we are told, 75% of the Albanians remaining in the old country may be counted on to come to this country. In that case it is predicted that many Albanians would bring wives with them and of course the settlement of Albanians here would become much more stable. As it is the present majority are young unmarried men who live in rooming houses and have not, therefore the inspiration of a home background to carry them forward. The consequence is that they are unable to live as economically as if they were settled down to family life. We are told as to real Albanian families there are hardly more than 400 in the United States. At the same time it must be remembered that some of these young Albanians do marry here and generally marry women of a different race Not many Albanians are going back to their home country now because the Italian Government will not issue them passport and the feeling among the Albanians here is one of depression at the outlook for a favorable settlement of Albania's claims in Europe so that it is felt in some quarters there will surely be a new and greater influx of Albanians to this country. On the other hand this is doubted, and the most conservative opinions are that everything depends on what comes to pass at the Peace Conference.

LEST WE FORGET!

America can not forget its great men and live.

The memory of Washington is a heritage of life and safety to the Nation to-day. What disaster might invite us without its guiding light!

The beloved voice of Lincoln is stronger and purer with his message to the people of America than it was a full half century ago. What irreparable loss if that profound and kindly spirit should cease to live in the hearts of his countrymen through every passing generation!

And now the call comes to a hundred million Americans to honor and perpetuate the memory and the stalwart spirit of Theodore Roosevelt. His sterling, uncompromising Americanism must continue to be an undying power in the life of the Nation he loved with so great a passion. His voice, vibrant with truth and fearless courage, challenging to patriotism and to justice between man and man, must still go ringing down through the generations, to rouse, to strengthen, to guide the souls of men and to be heard in the hearts of people yet unborn.

October 27th will be the sixty-first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth. The Roosevelt Memorial Association, and The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association have announced a nation-wide opportunity for all Americans to join in establishing permanent memorials which shall express in the most fitting manner the honor and love of all the people for this great American. Local committees are to be formed in all communities to co-operate with the National Associations. Literary Digest subscribers, who invariably are leaders in all patriotic movements, are now specially invited to co-operate with such committees wherever they are already formed, or to take the initiative and to see that such committees are formed without delay in their home towns.

Every citizen who joins in thus honoring Theodore Roosevelt and perpetuating his spirit in the lives of the people will be honoring himself and his own community and rendering a patriotic service to his country. The demand for such a memorial is universal among all classes of Americans. As the death of Roosevelt was felt by all his countrymen to be a personal and a national loss, so the dominant thought and feeling of us all is that the inspiration and power of this great-hearted leader of National righteousness and true Americanism can not be spared but must be the enduring heritage of the Nation to whose honor and prestige his life added so much.

Business men, seeing clearly that the whole commercial, financial, and industrial structure of the Nation, to endure, must be founded upon the principles of sturdy honesty and even-handed justice, will not be willing to allow the influence of Roosevelt, who stood for these principles, to pass away.

Workingmen will always wish to keep alive the memory of the man who preached and who fought so valiantly for the square deal to all men, whose motto was "all men up, not some up and some down," who was the genuine friend of the man in overalls as well as the man in the silk hat.

Fathers and Mothers will cherish the name of this great friend of little children, who did so much to lighten the pressure of child labor and woman's toil, whose manly example and whose stirring words have led so many sons up to high ideals and noble life.

Young men and boys must still be able to take courage and feel their hearts leap toward greatness as they think of the strong, adventurous manhood of Roosevelt which gained so high a place for him, and made the Nation greater than ever before among the Nations of the World. He was a boy who overcame great handicaps, and he said "I like to believe that what I have accomplished without great gifts, I may be a source of encouragement to American boys."

As the American people of all stations in life, of all sides of political opinion, join in preparing permanent memorials in marble and bronze, in birthplace, and public parks, and forums, and incorporated societies, to keep the spirit of Roosevelt alive in the Nation, they will, by their gifts, help to preserve in full vigor the lofty ideals and vital principles for which he always unswervingly stood. "The true memorial to Theodore Roosevelt," says "The Evening Mail," New York, "will be the quickened conscience, the larger vision, the deeper devotion which his deeds, in greater measure than his words, have evoked in the moral fabric of America." That quickened conscience, larger vision, and deeper devotion, that supremacy of the simple moral ideas upon which the Republic was founded, that lofty standard of equality of rights and opportunities for all men, that aggressive, honest, and enthusiastic zeal in personal service, that fervent, undivided love of country, -- they are the precious heritage he has left us, and they are the memorials we are to prepare by making them a continuous force in our national and our individual lives.

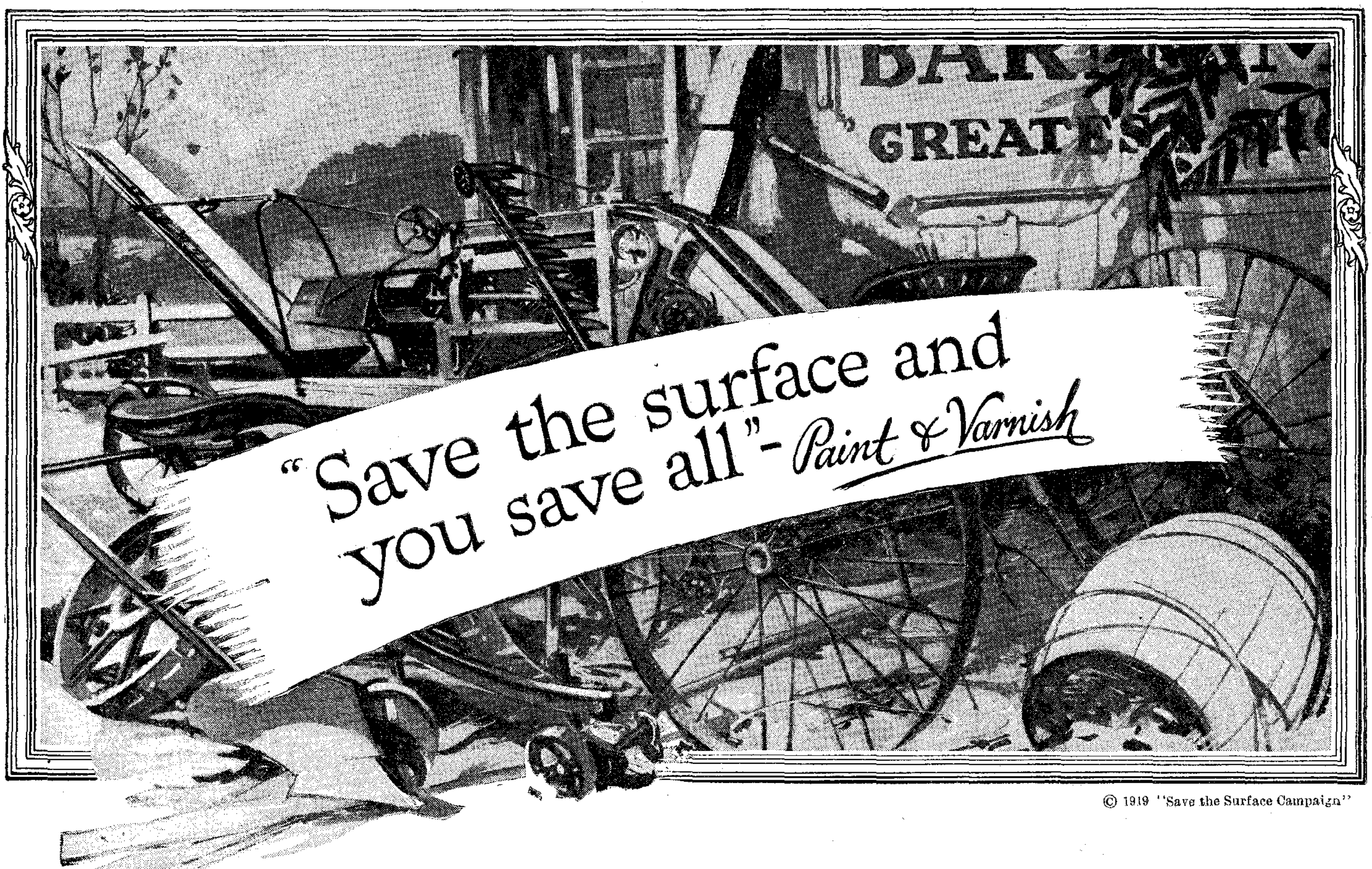
Then Theodore Roosevelt shall have successors -- many of them! The land of Washington, and of Lincoln, and of Roosevelt will never lose its capacity to breed great leaders while it keeps alive in the hearts of the people the noble principles which made those men great.

No crisis, however grave, -- no storms however violent, will shake the Republic from such a foundation. Enemies without, or foes within will not prevail against it. Girded with courage, enlightened with kindness and justice, guided by the eternal principles of righteousness, Americans will be able to translate into their words and acts of the twentieth century, as Roosevelt did, the proud confidence of King David of thirty centuries ago: "When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should arise against me, in this will I be confident."

October 27th is the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. During the week just preceding that date a nation-wide drive for a permanent Roosevelt Memorial will be conducted. It is a drive in which every American man, and woman, boy, and girl, rich or poor can have a part. All can "Remember Roosevelt!" and help the generations to come to remember him. Work with the Committee in your town if there is one; form a committee if none is yet organized. Write to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 East 57th Street, New York City, for information and instructions. Theodore Roosevelt shall live, and his work continue - through you.

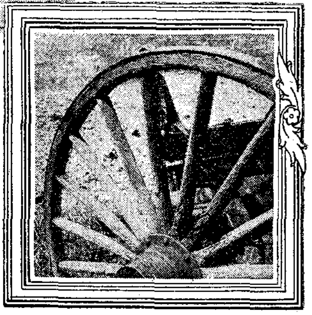
One of the last things he wrote was this: "All who give service and stand ready for sacrifice are torch-bearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of other runners." Many of us are ready and glad to receive and hold aloft the torch of courage and truth flung to us by the ardent hand of Theodore Roosevelt who bore it so long and held it so high. We will not let his name be forgotten nor his influence pass away. We will hold his torch on high and its "fierce and beautiful flame" shall not go out.

Our own check has already been forwarded to the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Let yours follow quickly.

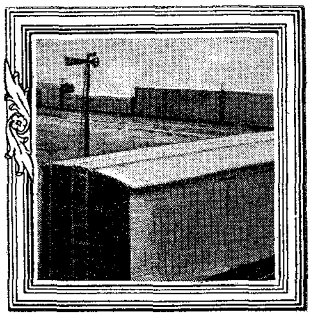

BAR
GREATES
"Save the surface and you save all"-Paint & Varnish

© 1919 "Save the Surface Campaign"

Are You Building a Scrap Heap?



The deep checking of the spokes of the wheel and the breaking away are largely due to exposure. Any paint and varnish which once may have been on it have worn off, leaving the wood fibre open to the weather. It is only a question of time when a sudden strain will break the wheel down. "Save the surface and you save all."



One American railroad alone uses upwards of a million gallons of paint every year. A railroad is a money-making enterprise—railroads buy only what it pays to buy. It pays the railroad to protect property. Is protecting an investment any less important to you than to the railroads? Look your property over carefully as soon as you lay this magazine down.

FARM implements do not wear out at once *all over.* They give way first at some one place.

Barring accident, rust and decay are largely responsible. The surface becomes exposed to the elements, disintegration starts in and progresses faster than is appreciated. The part becomes weakened and gives way. No sooner is it repaired than some other part similarly rusted or decayed breaks down, and presently the owner decides the implement is too much "worn out" to bother further with and he discards it.

The metal and wood of farm implements, like the same material wherever used, are the natural prey of the elements. Keep the surface of all wood and metal protected. If paint and varnish could talk they would shout of the elements the famous cry of the French at Verdun —"They shall not pass."

Your property is engaged in a lifelong war — a ceaseless, perpetual defense by its protective coating against the tireless assaults of the elements.

Millions of dollars worth of ruined farm machinery on the scrap heap forms an exhibit that should make men think—for much of it is absolutely a needless loss. Houses, barns, outbuildings, fences, wagons—these and a multitude of things built of wood, metal, stucco and other materials call silently but eloquently for the one aid needed — surface protection.

The surface is the danger point. Decay and rust start there. "Save the surface and you save all."

¶

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Industries, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purpose of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

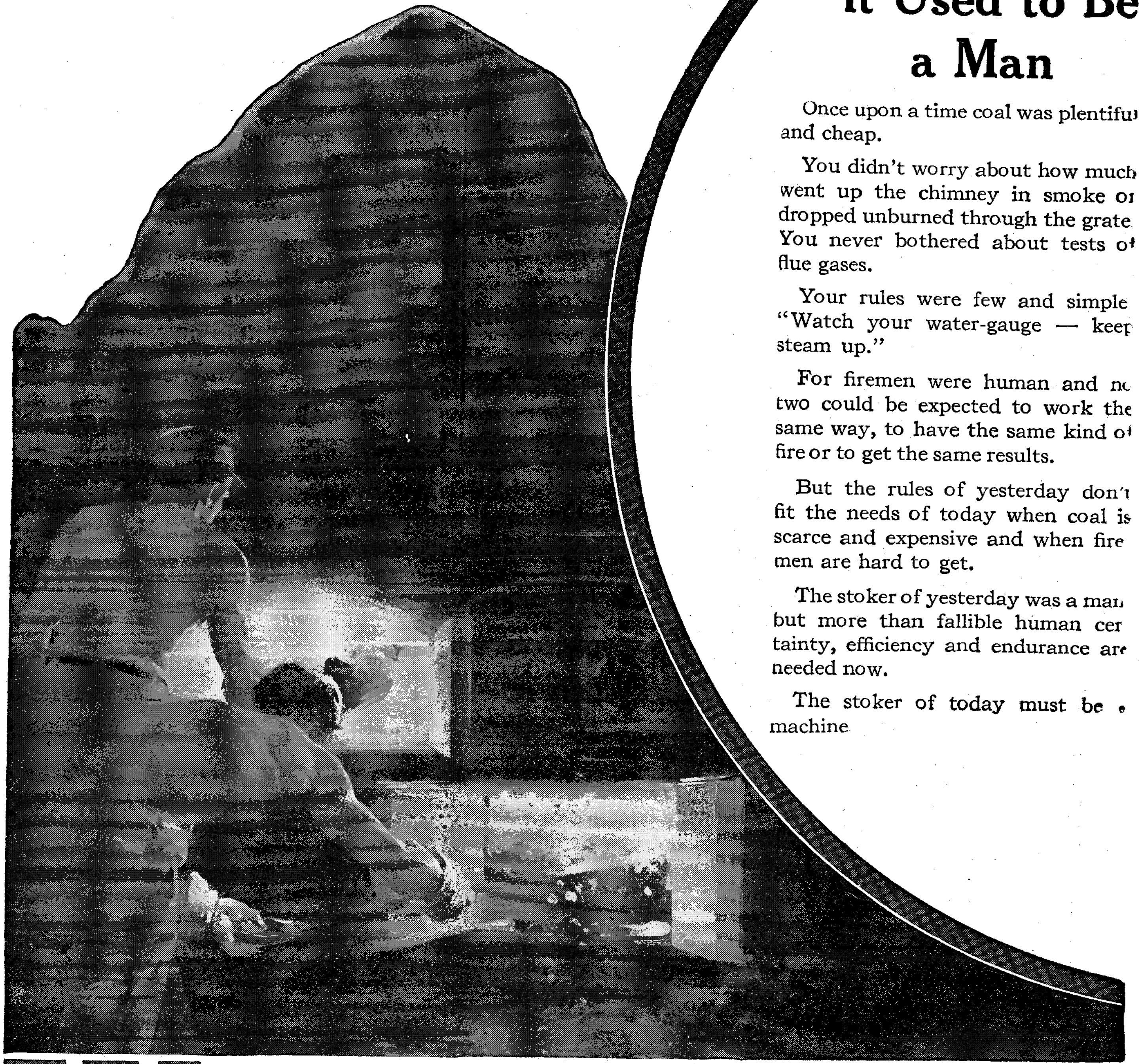
> *"Save the Surface! Use Paint and Varnish and increase the employment of labor."*
> WM. B. WILSON
> *Secretary of Labor*

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"-*Paint & Varnish*

WOOD SURFACES	PLASTER SURFACES	CONCRETE SURFACES	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES	METAL SURFACES	BRICK SURFACES

What is It Used to Be a Man

ANOTHER case where the old way is the expensive way. Hand-firing always involves considerable waste, uncertainty, inefficiency and high labor turnover. It has no place in the modern power plant.



Once upon a time coal was plentiful and cheap.

You didn't worry about how much went up the chimney in smoke or dropped unburned through the grate. You never bothered about tests of flue gases.

Your rules were few and simple: "Watch your water-gauge — keep steam up."

For firemen were human and no two could be expected to work the same way, to have the same kind of fire or to get the same results.

But the rules of yesterday don't fit the needs of today when coal is scarce and expensive and when firemen are hard to get.

The stoker of yesterday was a man, but more than fallible human certainty, efficiency and endurance are needed now.

The stoker of today must be a machine.

Westinghouse

MECHANICAL STOKERS FOR POWER PLANTS

REPRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a Stoker ?

Today It s a Machine

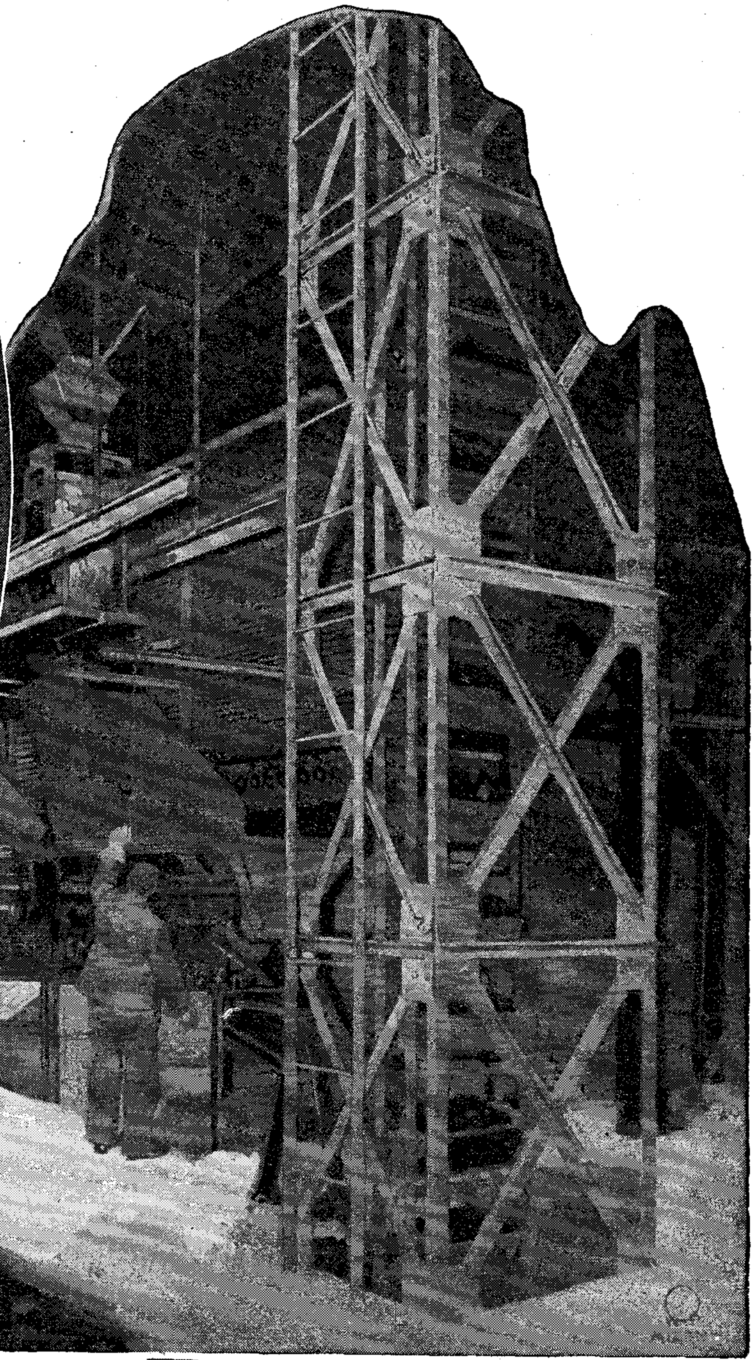
Through the mechanical stoker Westinghouse introduces into the boiler room the same standards it brings to the generators that supply the current, the auxiliary apparatus that controls and despatches it, and the motors that apply it to the machine it drives.

Westinghouse stokers reduce the carbon dioxide, make the fire burn cleaner and give more of its heat to the boilers, simplify the labor problem and cut coal bills.

The stokers are of various types—underfeed, overfeed and chain grate, and Westinghouse engineers stand ready to co-operate with central stations, railways, manufacturers and others, both in the application of electrical energy and in the conservation of fuel. Their services are at your disposal.

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO
East Pittsburgh, Pa

WESTINGHOUSE Stokers practically eliminate the boiler-room labor question. Moreover, they insure a fire of mechanical uniformity that burns practically *all* the coal, and cuts operating cost.



W
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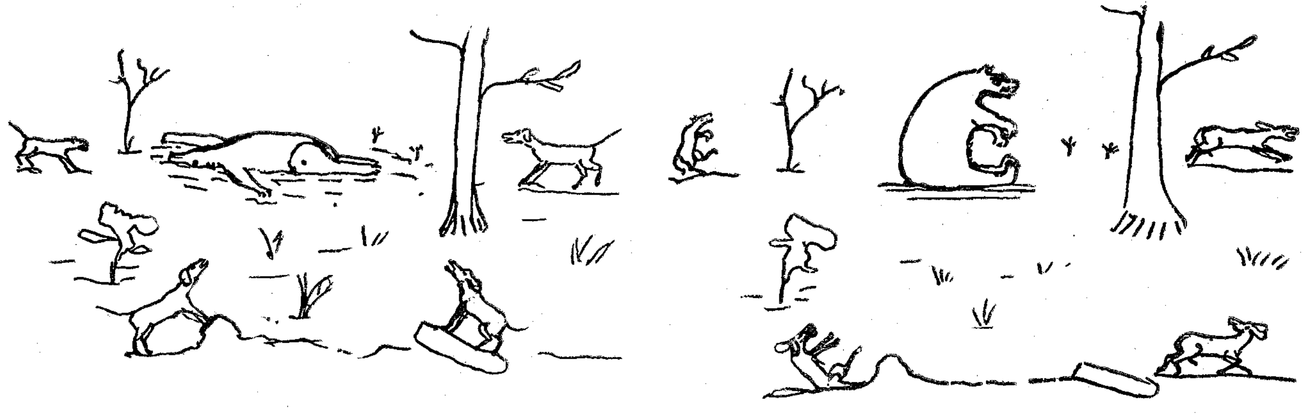
MECHANICAL STOKERS FOR POWER PLANTS

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES



THE BEAR PLAYS DEAD THE BEAR SITS UP

Two Unique Drawings made by the Ex-President for the Amusement of His Children. ("From Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children," Copyrighted by Chas. Scribners' Sons.)

GLIMPSES FROM THE LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

There is no evidence that Colonel Roosevelt could talk with the birds and the fishes, like St. Francis, or chat with the Chinese or Hindus in their native dialects, but it would be a bit dangerous to deny it, in view of the facts now coming out, related by his friends. For instance, while he was President he once invited Arthur Nevin, now of the University of Kansas and an authority on Indian subjects, to give an explanatory talk at the White House on the latter's Indian opera "Poia." "As I talked I was aware that the President's gaze was fastened upon me and his face wore an expression of absorbed interest," says Professor Nevin in the New York Tribune. "At the conclusion of the lecture I was presented to President Roosevelt.......and was simply bowled over when he began to converse with me in the Indian sign language." Mr. Nevin says he found Mr. Roosevelt almost as proficient in it as he was himself altho he had made a thorough study of it. This incident is only one of the hundreds of stories of the Colonel now appearing in magazines and newspapers, illustrating his amazing versatility and dealing with all other phases of the many-sided character of the great American. Men who knew Colonel Roosevelt as a ranchman, others who came in contact with him as an editor, some who accompanied him on hunting trips, statesmen who saw him in action in Washington, intimate friends who visited him at his home in Oyster Bay---each has a story to tell; and the combined effect is the portrayal of a personality so complex and unusual that one commentator remarks: "He was the strangest man America has produced-----a greater enigma, if not a greater man, than Lincoln." It is no doubt due to the deep impression created by this vivid personality that apparently everybody who knows a Roosevelt story tells it--a fortunate circumstance, in that thus will be preserved a large amount of interesting information of a personal nature which would otherwise be forgotten. An illuminating picture of Colonel Roosevelt, revealed in a setting such as Americans will ever associate with his memory, is contained in a brief sketch by William C. Deming, editor of the Wyoming State Tribune, describing an evening entertainment at the ranch of Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, where Colonel Roosevelt was the guest of honor. It was in the summer of 1910, and the Colonel was in Wyoming as the special guest of the Frontier Association, this being his first extended tour since his return from Africa. The affair at the ranch was entirely informal and the Colonel entered into the spirit of it like a college boy at class reunion, says Mr. Deming. About a hundred visitors and local guests were present, and after dinner the company gathered in the bunk house for coffee and cigars. "In the middle of the main floor was a long pine table, and on either side benches in lieu of chairs. One lamp dispelled the darkness of the hour and the smoke of the Havanas. Gathered in knots about the room were ex-cabinet officers, United States senators, newspaper men with international reputations governors, city officials, chauffeurs, and ranchmen. The cowboys and ranch hands of the Warren Livestock Company came and went in the discharge of their duties, now and then lingering to catch a word from the old cowman whose range was the universe, and who had roped and hog-tied every honor within his native land." Further, quoting Mr. Deming:

In the midst of the smoke and the babel of tongues sat Roosevelt, and those who could get near him sat opposite or beside him, or hovered around within hearing distance. He was a veritable torrent of conversation, an overflowing reservoir of experiences, a restless, rolling sea of thought. He talked like a whirlwind, showed his teeth like a bull pup, shook his head like a buffalo, and threshed around with his arms and legs like his unconquered bucking prototype of the now famous Frontier field.

He saw everybody, heard everything, and yet led the conversation at his will. Long accustomed to public life, crowded with visitors, overwhelmed with admirers, he had long learned that he could not let the throng talk at random. Therefore in this, as in all things else, he led, yet answered and elucidated any proper question put to him.

In that hour in the bunk house he fought over again the battle of San Juan Hill; he recalled conversations with Hamilton Fish the night before the young New Yorker was killed; talked of Buck O'Neill, and the colored troops. He tramped through Africa, sailed down the Nile, and dined with kings, discussed royalty and philosophy and compared monarchs and republics.

And at the close of the session the Colonel turned to one of the men whose son had distinguished himself at the Wild West show put on by the Frontier Association, and, slapping the old horseman on the back with his soft hat, said, "To be the father and grandfather of children who ride like yours is greater than to be president or a king. Oh boys, this is the life."

Of the wealth of intimate Roosevelt "lore" now coming to light, that contained in the accounts of personal friends who came into contact with the Colonel in his private life at various stages of his career probably carries the greatest appeal to the average American because it reveals traits of his character not disclosed by accounts of his activities as a public man. One of these friends is Hamlin Garland, the author, who tells the story of his long acquaintance with Mr. Roosevelt in Everybody's Magazine under the title, "My Neighbor, Theodore Roosevelt," explaining that although they lived a hundred miles apart and never saw each other, they were nevertheless "neighbors" in the borderer's sense

(Continued on Page 46.)

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

The sensible clothes to buy now!

With old H. C. L. staring you in the face, Styleplus are the sensible clothes to buy. Because Styleplus are as famous for their Style and Quality as for their price.

Every dollar counts these days. Foolish to pay too much for your clothes. Or too little to get *good* clothes. Buy Styleplus at the happy medium price!

In Styleplus you dress right up to *your* standard. And get a clothing value that is really exceptional.

All-wool fabrics. Correct style. Skilled tailoring. Known prices. The sleeve ticket, *attached by us*, tells the price of each suit and overcoat.

Buy liberally this Fall. Conditions will surely send clothing prices higher.

Sold by one leading clothing-merchant in most cities and towns. Write for name of local dealer.

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

The big name in clothes

Styleplus Clothes

Trade Mark Reg.

$30-$35-$40-$45

And a limited assortment at $25

America's known-priced clothes

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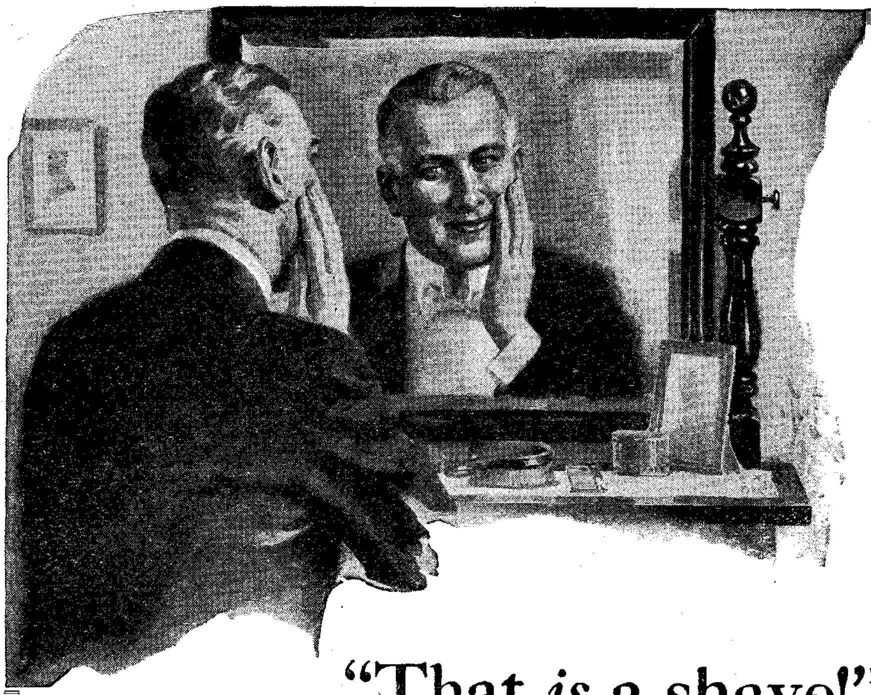


Smoother Faces!

"That *is* a shave!"

Are you sure you shave correctly? There is a way to get a better shave with *any* razor. It is told in "Smoother Faces and how to Get One." Shall we send you a copy?

Refreshing as the bath; smooth as the shirt front; satisfying as the last pat to the bow tie. A Smoother Face adds the final touch of distinction.

Gem Damaskeene Blades—keen as Damascus steel—actually give a new satisfaction to shaving. They remove the fine stubble your present razor leaves. That is why the Gem gives Smoother Faces.

"The blade is the razor"

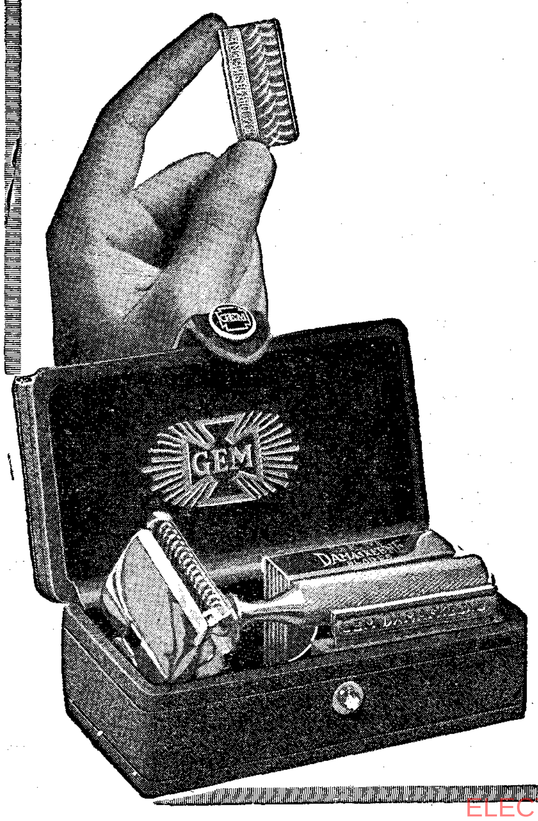
The steel in these blades, so tough yet resilient; so highly tempered and accurately ground; so delicately yet durable edged—this steel is unique in Razordom Because it is the result of 30 long years of study, experiment and patented improvement.

GEM
DAMASKEENE
RAZOR

This razor is scientific simplicity itself. Scientific because the Universal Angle holds the blade against your face at the correct angle for shaving; simple because there are no risky adjustments to make.

Learn today the comfort of a refreshed and silken skin, the pride of a Smoother Face.

$1.00 The Standard Gem Set includes frame and handle, stropping device and seven Damaskeene Blades in compact, velvet lined case. Other Gem Sets up to $10.



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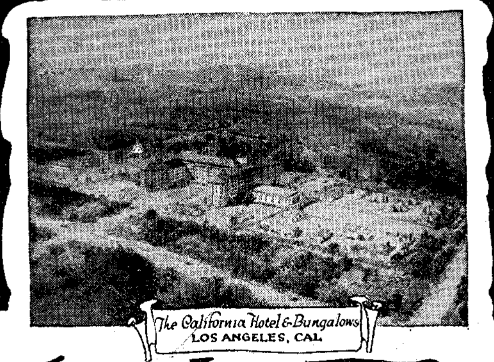
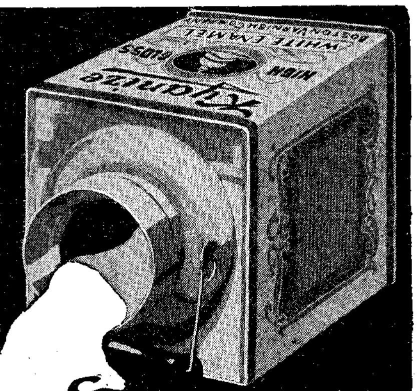

The California Hotel & Bungalows
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



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Hotel Huntington
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CALIFORNIA'S FINEST HOTELS

Famous the world over among pleasure seekers, tourists and business men, these splendid hotels are noted for their luxurious equipment, entertainment and their beautiful finish produced with

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WHITE ENAMEL

The Highest Grade Enamel in the World

The management of this group of hotels, known as the "California Chain," specified KYANIZE WHITE ENAMEL and other KYANIZE Varnishes and Enamels to give them beauty and durability.

Leading Architects and Painting Contractors the world over are insisting on KYANIZE for the finest buildings.

Home owners everywhere are solving their finishing and decorating problems with absolute satisfaction by the use of KYANIZE.

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You should use KYANIZE in your home. Let us send you our booklet, "The Inviting Home," handsomely illustrated in colors. Your name on a postal will bring it at once, together with the name of the nearest KYANIZE dealer.

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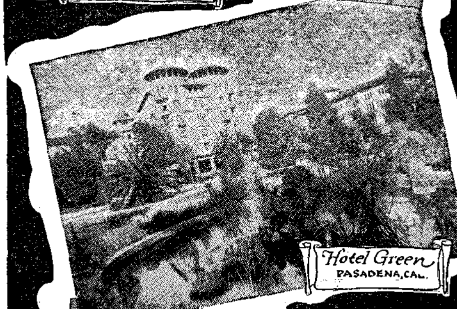
The Belvedere
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Hotel Alexandria
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


Hotel Green
PASADENA, CAL.

Palace Hotel
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Kyanize
KY-AN-IZE
WHITE ENAMEL

when they were both engaged in ranching in Dakota in the early eighties. Later Mr. Garland met Roosevelt in New York when the former was becoming known as a writer. Mr Roosevelt was than Police Commissioner of New York City, and once invited the author to sit on the bench with him through a trial of delinquent "cops". Mr. Garland accepted and relates the proceedings as follows:

We had the bench all to ourselves, and the morning's events return vividly to my mind as I write. Roosevelt was combined advocate, judge and jury. He not only put most of the questions, he rendered all of the decisions. In a low voice he explained each case to me, taking me into the merits of each accusation, and in several instances inviting my judgment.

One delinquent especially interested me. He was a tall, blond native American, very evidently from the country, and as he came forward and lifted his eyes to us I detected in his face an expression of timidity as well as of shame, and while Roosevelt was regarding him sternly, I leaned over and whispered to him: "Don't be too hard on that man. That is'Lemuel Barker of Willoughby Pastures.' "

Roosevelt slammed his hand down on the desk and said: "By George, you're right. He looks as if he had just stepped out of Howells' novel."

It pleased me to know that New York had a commissioner of police who not only read Howells' novels but remembered his characters.

The young culprit was deeply mortified by his position and admitted his fault with a sad frankness. I can not be sure exactly what his plea was, but I think he acknowledged having been asleep while on duty and gave some excellent reason for his weakness. At any rate, Roosevelt turned to me and said: "Now what would you do in such a case?"

"I'd let him off easy," I replied. "He comes of good country stock and is ambitious to do the right thing. Give him another chance. I'm sure he will not repeat this fault."

With a kind of magisterial aloofness, Roosevelt then said: "Young man you are new in the service and your record is good. You've never been here before, and I'm going to overlook this particular offense, but don't let it happen again."

With deep emotion, the young fellow thanked the commission and returned to duty.

It also appears that the Colonel while Commissioner had a disconcerting way of going around to see if his "cops" were doing their duty or loafing on the job. On one of these expeditions Mr. Garland accompanied him ------

He was curt and stern with a man whom he saw coming out of a saloon. "What are you doing in there? You are here for work," he said, "not to lean on somebody's bar."

One or two offending officers were disposed to bluster. "Who the hell are you?"

"I am Commissioner Roosevelt," he snapped out with the incisive authority of a military commander, and his words produced all the effect which a novelist could reasonably expect. His name had already become a terror to the loafer and the crook. No grafting roundsman was safe from his punishment. It was evident that he had put an entirely new spirit into the force.

Thereafter the author met Mr. Roosevelt a number of times while the latter rose from Police Commissioner to Governor, to Vice President and finally to President. Mr. Roosevelt invited him to the White House on several occaions. An account of one of these times is given:

One day I lunched with him in the small room just to the right of the door, for the main-dinning room was being redecorated, and the sound of the floor-polisher was heard in the hall. Mrs. Roosevelt, Alice and two of the boys were present, and I had the pleasure of seeing President Roosevelt in the midst of his very lively family. To watch the mighty hunter and Chief Executive play the part of husband and father increased my regard for him. Powerful as he was, impetuous as he seemed, he was in truth consideration itself when he came into relationship with his wife. No matter what his impassioned discourse might be, the slighted motion of her hand, a lifted eyebrow, would arrest him at once.

This chivalrous deference on his part moved me to announce that I had made a discovery.

"A discovery," he asked. "What have you discovered?"

"I have discovered the actual ruler of the United States," I answered, with a glance at Mrs. Roosevelt.

The President laughed heartily, and Alice, with a smile of roguish amusement, declared my discovery a true one. The President then said: "You are perfectly right. I am only the public appearance ---- Mrs. Roosevelt is the force behind the throne."

In 1917 the author visited Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. A number of other guests were present also and the Colonel received them at the door dressed in a khaki riding suit. "He was as cordial and gay as a boy," says Mr. Garland. Further:

At luncheon he was full of stories of the social side of life in the White House and kept us shouting with laughter. He told of one Western senator who held up the march to the dining-room by refusing to go in with any woman but his wife. "'I've heard of the goings on here in Washington,' said he, 'and I don't intend to countenance any of these new fangled ideas'. Mrs. Roosevelt solved the problem by leading all of the women in before us, while the scrupulous senator and I brought up the rear."

Among other things our host showed us the drawing which the German Emperor had sent to him while in the White House, and also a remarkable series of photographs of the Kaiser and himself taken during a military review at Potsdam or some where else. On the back of each picture in the Kaiser's own handwriting were certain descriptive lines which testified to his high admiration of his great American visitor. "When we shake hands we shake the world," was the essential meaning of these inscriptions. Roosevelt showed them to us with a smile of comic significance. They were one of his most amusing "exhibits."

Another interesting "close-up" of Colonel Roosevelt is furnished in The Woman's Home Companion by Sonya Levien, who was a member of the editorial staff of the Metropolitan Magazine at the time the Colonel was associated with that publication. Says this writer:

The advent of his opening New York headquarters with the Metropolitan Magazine was the beginning of two tempestuous days a week for all of us that were as entertaining and humerous as they were inspiring. Heretofore, we had prided ourselves on being a rather up-to-date, efficient, hustling concern, living up to all the traditions of the speed that is exacted in one of the busiest sections of the busiest city in the United States, but the new onrush caused by the arrival of this one man left us all breathless and dazed. Our desks and chairs, our offices, corridors and halls, were suddenly filled with the strangest conglomeration of visitors. Our stenographers were busy with the visitors' dictation, our office boys with their errands.

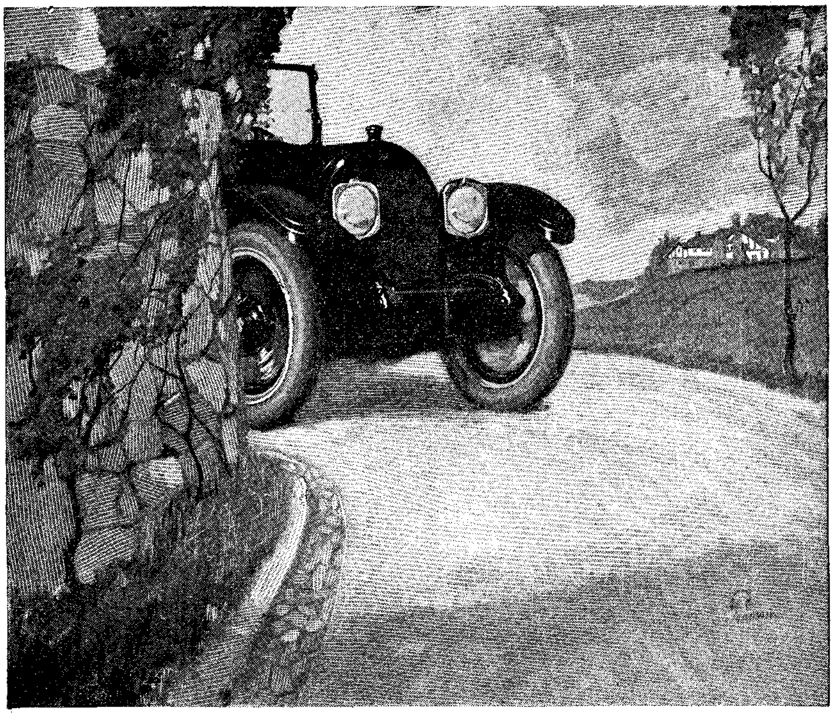
The time eventually arrived when I should hardly have turned a hair had Solomon and all his wives been ushered into my room to be entertained while awaiting for Colonel Roosevelt, so accustomed did I become to reading manuscripts and writing copy while some ebony giant ruler of Africa, bull-headed and narrow-hipped, in his native version of American clothes, festooned with rings and beads, watched every stroke of my pen with an interest as if I were going through a Voodoo ritual. On those days the space in my tiny office was filled with politicians, female lobbyists, Mexicans that always looked like bandits, and a Rough Rider or two, talking, smoking, all waiting for a word with the Great Friend.

I remember Peter, the very best of office boys until he was chosen major-domo to Colonel Roosevelt. I particularly remember how heavily I had tipped him at Christmas, and thus encouraged I rang for him. He answered only from force of habit.

"Peter," I said, "I am freezing. Close the windows." He did not move. Instead he delivered himself in oratorical fashion in somewhat the following manner: "I am very busy, don't bother me. I am making a prince wait outside, and a Mexican bandit; I bet you he is Villa come to surrender; has been here for hours -- anxiously waiting, you know. If the Colonel is our next President, I bet you--"

(Continued on Page 48.)

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD



ENTHUSIASM over the Cadillac frequently takes an interesting and impressive turn.

Very often, we encounter an owner who feels sure there can never be another Cadillac, quite like the Cadillac he owns.

He is so overjoyed with the constancy, the sameness, the regularity, of its operation, that it doesn't seem possible that the same degree of perfection will be found in another Cadillac.

Such superlative smoothness and soundness, such unbelievable freedom from overhauling and repair, is not apt, he fears, to happen a second time.

Owners who have driven three, four, six and as many as twelve Cadillac cars, can undeceive him.

They can tell him that the Cadillac only changes in that it comes closer and closer to one thousand per cent perfection.

If there is any one Cadillac characteristic which outshines all others, it is the evenness, the uniformity, the identical sameness of Cadillac production.

Precision, accuracy, close measurement, standardization—all of the practices that make for refinement of the highest degree—had their American birth in the Cadillac.

No works, in the world, are so rigidly ruled, as these works are ruled, by the laws that compel the application of the highest known standards, even to the most trifling details of Cadillac construction.

The Cadillac makes its own standards, and lives up to them with rigid and unyielding fidelity.

Be sure, therefore, that a new Cadillac will give you even greater and deeper satisfaction than the older Cadillac which has served you so nobly and well.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY = DETROIT, MICH.

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

'Peter, this is not a Chatauqua circuit!"

But Peter had vanished and the windows were still open. There should have been great resentment in my heart against the ex-President that cold morning. All my chairs had been taken for his guests; others talked loudly outside my door; several of the visitors were brought into my room to be entertained (I find it difficult to be gracious when cold and standing), but the only feeling that clings to my heart is the one of warmth, loyalty, and energy that permeated the group. My feeling was of the same character that I used to notice in the faces of the men and women after an interview with Colonel Roosevelt. It always thrilled me. They looked so exalted and excited, as men and women ready for a new life. I used to watch them as he crowded them into the waiting elevator with a last hand-shake; their faces had that trance-like expression, as if living over again within themselves some dramatic moment just passed; some smiling at nothing in particular; others, excited and muttering to themselves, all showing some sign of having passed through a tidal moment in their lives.

A great man must be very great indeed in order to impress his private secretary to any appreciable extent. It is apparent, however, that Colonel Roosevelt's greatness was of a magnitude sufficient to perform even that wonder, if one is to judge by the article of his private secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, in a recent number of the Delineator. She writes:

Colonel Roosevelt has been called a "many sided" man. Actually, he had so many "sides" that the angles almost formed a circle. Yet in reality all his greatness was founded on the completeness, the purity and the strength of his honesty: honesty to God, honesty to man and honesty to his conscience, to himself. And prominent in this honesty was one of its component parts, sincerity.

Especially was Theodore Roosevelt honest in his patriotism, which was intense in its devotion to the United States of America. To his mind, patriotism could not be diluted or qualified. I recall vividly the morning I first heard him assert, with his typical emphasis, "A man who loves another country as well as his own is no better than a man who loves other women as well as his wife." The true bearing of this utterance can be fully grasped only by those who knew the purity of his life and thought.

Miss Stricker speaks of the Colonel's great capacity for work which was one of his marked characteristics up to the very time of his death. His correspondence was voluminous, two hundred letters a day being a conservative estimate of the incoming mail. And all these were answered, under all circumstances, says Miss Stricker. As we read:

On the fifth day of February, 1918, he was ill and suffering intensely. He lay on a couch while I opened his mail and read it until, noticing that his eyes were closed, I suggested to him that the mail might wait until the morrow, when he would probably feel better. He opened his eyes and turned suddenly toward me and said:

"Miss Stricker, when I was President I instituted a rule to clear my desk each day of the day's work, and I shall stick to it."

Which, incidentally, was the nearest approach to a rebuke that I ever received from him. Ill as he was, he went through his mail until his strength finally failed. In less than forty-eight hours he was at the point of death.

While he was still in a very much weakened condition, while both his ears were plugged with cotton so that he could not hear, he actually dictated, piecemeal, his keynote speech which was delivered in Maine, March 29th, 1918.

During his last period in the hospital he worked incessantly. He never seemed really ill during that stay, and jokingly remarked that his stay in the hospital was giving him an opportunity to do all the things he had been gathering in the back of his mind for a long time past.

Much of what is being written about Roosevelt deals with his love for his home and family. He once confided to a friend that his family life meant more to him than his political career and all his other adventures put together. Though his was an exceedingly busy life, he still found time to write frequent letters to his children whenever he was separated from them. He began to write them in their early childhood and continued to do so regularly till they reached maturity. Before they were able to read he sent them"picture letters" in which the written text was illustrated by drawings of his own. A collection of these letters has recently been published in book form, (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) from which the drawings accompanying this this sketch are reproduced, together with the letter which they illustrate. This letter, which relates to a bear hunt on one of the Colonel's southern hunting trips, was written to his son Archie and reads as follows:

Bear Bayou, Oct. 16, 1907.

Darling Archie:

We have had no luck with the bear; but we have killed as many deer as we needed for meat, and the hounds caught a wildcat. Our camp is as comfortable as possible, and we have great campfires at night. One of the bear-hunting planters with me told me he once saw a bear, when overtaken by the hounds, lie down flat on its back with all its legs stretched out, while the dogs barked furiously all around it. Suddenly the bear sat up with a jump, and frightened all the dogs so that they nearly turned back somersaults. At this camp there is a nice tame pussy-cat which lives out here all the time, catching birds, mice or lizards; but very friendly with any party of hunters which happens along.

P. S. I have just killed a bear; I have written Kermit about it.

In an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, the oldest of the four sons of the former President, furnishes a few brief glimpses of the early training given the boys by their father, showing how the doctrine of "robust righteousness" was instilled into their minds. To quote in part:

From the time when we were very little boys we were always interested in military preparedness. My father believed very strongly in the necessity of each boy being able and willing not only to look out for himself but to look out for those near and dear to him. This gospel was preached to us all from the time we were very, very small. A story, told in the family of an incident which happened long before I can remember, illustrated this. Father told me one day always to be willing to fight any one who insulted me. Shortly after this wails of grief arose from the nursery. Mother ran upstairs and found my little brother Kermit howling in a corner. When she demanded explanation I told her that he had insulted me by taking away some of my blocks so I had hit him on the head with a mechanical rabbit.

Our little boy fights were discussed in detail with father. Although he insisted on the willingness to fight, he was the first to object to and punish anything that resembled bullying. We always told him everything, as we knew he would give us a real and sympathetic interest.

Funny incidents of these early combats stick in my mind. One day one of my brothers came home from school very proud. He said he had had a fight with a boy. When asked how the fight resulted he said he had won by kicking the boy in the windpipe. Further investigation developed the fact that the windpipe was the pit of the stomach. My brother felt that it must be the windpipe because when you kicked some one there he lost his breath. I can remember father to this day explaining that no matter how effective this method of attack was it was not considered sportsmanlike to kick.

Father and mother believed in robust righteousness. In the stories and poems that they read us they always bore this in mind. "Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Battle Hymn of Republic" we knew when we were very young. When father was dressing for dinner he used to teach us poetry. I can remember memorizing all the most stirring parts of Longfellow's"Saga of King Olaf," "Sheridan's Ride" and the "Sinking of the Cumberland.' The gallant incidents in history were told us in such a way that we never forgot them. In Washington when father was civil service commissioner I often walked to the office with him. On the way down he would talk history to me--not the dry history of dates and charters, but the history where you yourself in imagination could assume the role of the principal actors, as every well-constructed boy wishes to do when interested. During every battle we would stop and father would draw out the full plan in the dust in the gutter with the tip of his umbrella.

(Continued on Page 52.)

A National Experiment to Reduce Sales Expense—In Which You May Participate

Do *YOU* realize that it has been costing you up to 45% of the price of every adding machine you buy, just to be induced to buy it?

For years the established price of a 9-column adding and listing machine has been $300 or more. Nearly half of this represents selling expense, but the Federal Adding Machine Company is seeking to determine by means of a national economic experiment, whether this price cannot be greatly *reduced.*

We believe a great number of business men are convinced that adding machines are a necessity and are now ready to *buy* without having adding machines *sold* to them by expensive sales organizations—and thus greatly reduce that expense.

Every business and financial house east of the Mississippi will receive through the mails within the next two weeks, an announcement of the Federal experimental selling plan—*an offer of 1000 standard $300 Federal Adding Machines at $222.50.*

We are doing this in order to determine the actual selling cost, and to establish the future selling policy of this company.

The "serve-self" idea is gaining recognition in all lines of business. That is, the wise economy of cutting out all expensive "frills" in getting merchandise into the consumer's hands.

By being your own salesman, you can save in selling cost. When that cost in the past has run as high as 45% it means a *real* saving to you. This is the idea behind this experiment, that we believe meets the new conditions and business needs of the present time.

We would have no trouble marketing the Federal along the old sales lines for $300. It is the "last word" in adding machines, designed by the veteran adding machine designer and builder, Charles Wales, as the crowning result of his genius and experience. It is backed by a well-financed corporation, and is manufactured by one of the finest mechanical and engineering organizations in the country—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

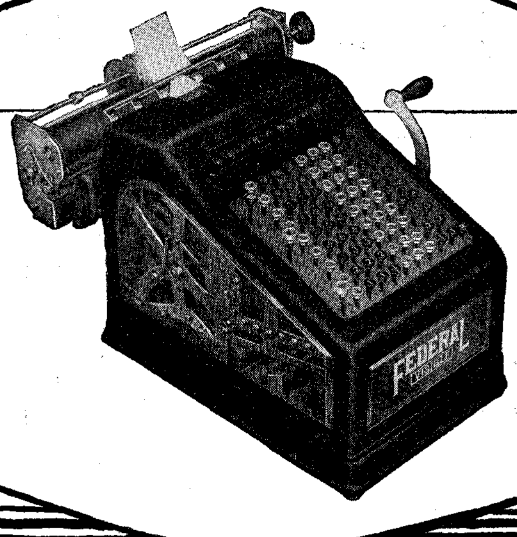
But we know that right now American business men are demanding that needless waste be eliminated in merchandising methods just as truly as in factory methods.

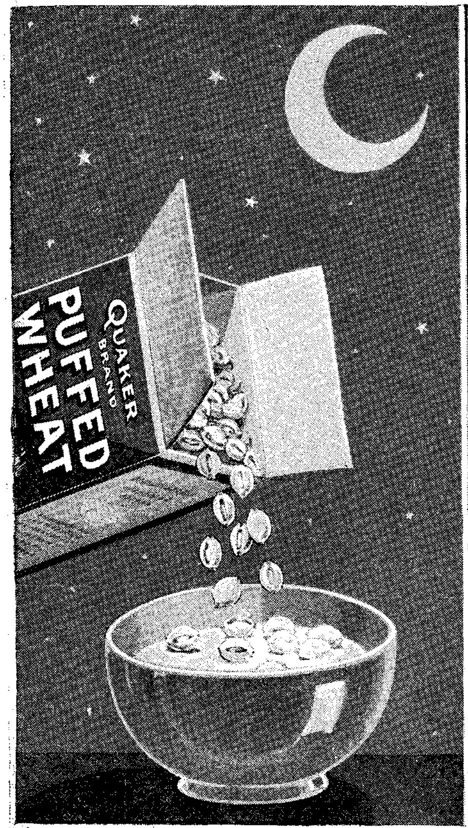
Are we right? You, who use and need adding machines—would you rather BUY one for $222.50 or BE SOLD one for $300?

FEDERAL ADDING MACHINE CORP'N
251 Fourth Avenue New York

In constant use for five years by some of the largest corporations in the east, including the Federal Government. Exacting tasks have proved its merit finally.

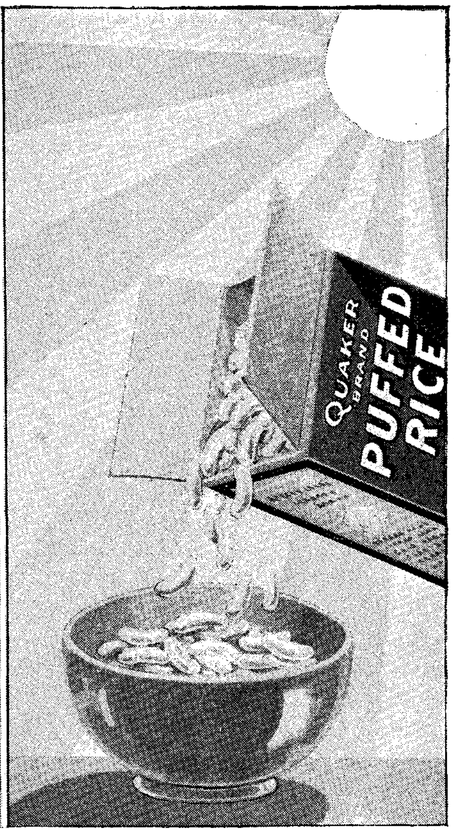
The Standard Federal "A" Adding and Listing Machine has nine-column capacity, eighty-one keys; 13-inch carriage; roll paper holder; flexible keyboard; easy handle pull, (motor equipment if desired). Only half as many parts in the Federal as in other standard machines. Stronger construction, standardized interchangeable parts. Every item visible. Adding machine service guaranteed. Write for sixteen-page illustrated booklet.





At Night

Puffed Wheat—thin, toasted whole-wheat bubbles—in a bowl of milk.



Mornings

Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs with cream and sugar or mixed with any fruit.

Toasted Bubble Grains

Here are whole grains—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. Corn Puffs are corn hearts puffed.

Puffed Wheat in milk forms practically a complete food. All the needed elements, including minerals and vitamines, are there.

All are steam exploded—puffed to 8 times normal size. In fact, a hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel. Every atom is fitted to digest.

There are scores of ways to serve them. One is to crisp and butter for children to eat dry. Use like nut meats in home candy making—scatter in your soups.

As breakfast dainties they hold premier place. And nothing makes the milk dish so attractive.

Don't make them occasional foods. The three kinds offer variety.

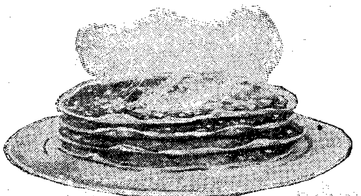
The more children eat the better. The less they eat the more they want of something not so good.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice** **Corn Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Nutty, Fluffy Pancakes

Made with Puffed Rice Pancake Flour Mixture



Now we offer another delight in pancake flour containing ground Puffed Rice. It makes such pancakes as you've never tasted. Try it. The flour is self-raising, so you simply add milk or water. Our experts worked for two years to secure this ideal blend.

Sole Makers

(3228)

The Largest Selling Quality Pencil in the World

17 Black Degrees and 3 Copying

VENUS PENCILS

Skillful artists and productive writers prefer the pencils that make their mark without effort—that are uniform and dependable under all circumstances; that's why **Venus Pencils** are the most widely used *quality* pencils in the world.

Made to fit every marking purpose. 17 perfect black degrees, from 6B softest to 9H hardest—and both hard and medium COPYING.

Plain ends -	per dozen	**$1.00**
Rubber ends	" "	**1.20**

VENUS Everpointed PENCIL No. 849

An "ever *ready*" pencil, never shorter, no sharpening necessary. Made in 16 degrees—5B to 9H—a holder for each degree

Venus Pocket Pencil No. 839

Short, to fit vest pocket or shopping bag; ever pointed. For HB (medium) lead *only*.

849 VENUS Everpointed Pencils, any degree - each	**.35**
842 Refill leads for 849, any degree, per box of 6 -	**.60**
839 VENUS Pocket Pencil, HB degree only - each	**.25**
857 Refill leads for 839, HB degree, per dozen -	**.50**

– all are

VENUS PERFECT Quality

At all stationers and stores throughout the world

AMERICAN
LEAD PENCIL CO.
223 Fifth Avenue
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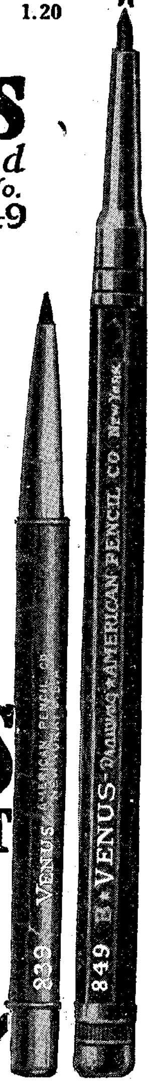
and London,
Clapton, Eng.

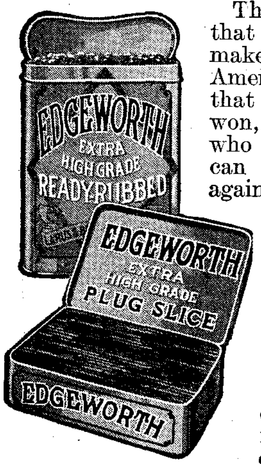

839 VENUS AMERICAN PENCIL CO
849 E VENUS-Drawing AMERICAN PENCIL CO New York

The Pipe of Peace

The following incident was related some months ago in the New York *Tribune:*

> The battle in the Argonne Forest made optimists out of soldiers, who the world knows would rather kick than eat, according to an Ensign on a returning transport.
>
> "Just as our boat arrived in port," said this Ensign, "one soldier at the rail said to another who had gone through the inferno of the Argonne:
>
> " 'And just think; we are going back to a place where we aren't going to be able to get a drink soon.' "
>
> " 'I'd have given my life insurance for a drink of water in the Argonne,' said the other quietly.
>
> " 'But I hear they are going to stop tobacco, too,' said the other.
>
> " 'Well, I smoked shoe-laces in the Argonne, returned the other, and they tasted pretty good.' "

There is small chance that either our law-makers or our grateful American people, now that peace has been won, will tell the men who won it that they can smoke shoe-laces again.



Our fighting men have earned the right to smoke the Pipe of Peace. And so have the millions of older men in civilian life who worked and bought Liberty Bonds, denying themselves comforts.

Men have various ways of taking comfort from life. Some take it from saving money. Some read. Some play golf. Some men take comfort in eating. Some in smoking.

Probably more men get comfort out of eating and smoking than out of all other habits put together. A smoke after a good meal—what in the whole world compares with that?

You come nearer being the happy, companionable, helpful human being you were put here to be.

All that is required is a match and a pipeful of the right tobacco.

Just the right tobacco is frequently found only after a long hunt. Have you come upon the kind that exactly suits you yet? If not, we should be glad to have you try Edgeworth.

Edgeworth may or may not be just your kind. But it has proved to be just the right kind for so many smokers that we will make it very easy for you to pass judgment upon it.

Simply a post-card containing your address, also that of the dealer to whom you turn for supplies, will cause us to send you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then separated into thin, moist slices. To have an average pipe-load, merely rub a slice between the hands.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready to pour right from the can into your pipe. It packs perfectly and burns evenly to the very bottom, getting better and better.

For the free samples, upon which we would like your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

Heat Your Garage

Don't Put Up Your Car This Winter

The car will then start as it does in summer — and you will get service dividends from it and your garage all the year round.

You will have no freeze-ups if you set up a WASCO Heating System in your garage—its regulator compels a constant, uniform heat automatically and also saves much coal and requires attention only once a day.

Any handy man can install it — the expense of plumber or steamfitter is not necessary.

WASCO is also used for heating offices, stores, cottages, etc.

Write now for big, handsomely illustrated catalog. It describes the one- to 10-car WASCO Systems and contains many original letters of endorsement reproduced, written by users in all parts of the country.

W. A. Schleit Mfg. Co., Inc.
12 Eastwood Station
Syracuse, N. Y.

Originators of Special Heating System for Garages.

Some good territory open for live distributors.
WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY-TO-SET-UP
A WASCO 3 Car System. Other Sizes for 1 to 10 Car Garages

We spent our summers at Oyster Bay. There, in addition to our family, were three other families of little Roosevelts. We were all taught out-of-door life. We spent our days riding and shooting, wandering through the woods and playing out-of-door games. Underlying all this was father's desire to have all of us children grow up manly and clean-minded, with not only the desire but the ability to play our part at the country's need.

Father himself was our companion whenever he could get away from his work. Many times he camped out with us on Lloyds Neck, the only "grown up" of the party. We always regarded him as a great asset at times like these. He could think up more delightful things to do than we could in a "month of Sundays."

Colonel Roosevelt's love of nature and his deep interest in the study of natural history form the subject of many stories. He achieved preeminence in this branch of science at Harvard says William Roscoe Thayer in the Metropolitan Magazine, who also tells us that during his college career the future president "took long walks and studied the flora and fauna of the country around Cambridge."

In an article in the Saturday Evening Post Major Edward B. Clark, formerly Washington correspondent of a Chicago newspaper and himself a student of birds, relates a number of incidents illustrating the Colonel's interest in ornithology, and incidently revealing his extraordinary proclivity for doing and saying the unexpected thing whenever and wherever the spirit moved him. Thus one day just before the hour of sending out his last telegraph copy Major Clark was commanded over the telephone by William Loeb Jr., the President's secretary, to come to the White House immediately.

Says Major Clark:

> The thought that Loeb had a story and wanted to give me a chance to catch the last edition ran as fast through my head as my legs through the street as I hotfooted it to the White House office.
>
> "Hello," said Loeb. "Get out there."
>
> "Out there" was the White House lawn. Loeb helped me through a window. On the lawn I found the President staring at two small owls perched on the capital of one of the porch pillars.
>
> "What are they?" he asked, without taking his eyes off them.
>
> "Saw-whet owls," said I.
>
> "I know it," said he, "but they have no business here at this season, and I needed a witness, for if I had told those Biological Survey sharps that I had seen two saw-whets here they'd have elected me to the Ananias Club."

While he was President, Colonel Roosevelt made a list of all the songsters and nonsongsters he had seen in the White House grounds during a period of about four years. He gave Major Clark a copy of this, and in that connection an episode took place which the latter thus relates:

> On the night of the day he gave me this list of birds the Vice-President of the United States and Mrs. Fairbanks held a semiofficial reception at their home. It was eleven o'clock when the President arrived. The room in which the receiving party stood was filled with ambassadors and ministers. With them were a score or so of the lawmakers of the nation.
>
> Down the receiving line went the President, turning finally to speak to Speck von Sternburg, the Ambassador from Germany.
>
> In a far corner of the room, completely shadowed as I thought by the greatness and near greatness of the assembled ones, I was talking to a fellow correspondent. I heard my name sounded sharply and turning saw the President on tiptoe looking over the ministerial, ambassadorial and senatorial heads.
>
> "Clark," he called, "I have seen the worm-eating warbler. Put him on the list."

Some have declared Colonel Roosevelt lacking in a sense of humor, but most people seem to hold exactly the opposite view. It is held that his remark, "Personally, I find this a very exclusive war," interjected into his speeches after President Wilson had refused his request to lead a division of troops in France, could have been uttered only by a humorist.

George Nox McCain in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger offers the following sample of Rooseveltian humor, the incident related taking place during the Colonel's visit to Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana:

> Mr. Roosevelt formed a warm attachment for the attorney general of the colony. The pair made many trips through the neighborhood together. One of the sights of that part of the world is the great waterfall, 800 feet high, the highest for its volume in the world. The people are very proud of this natural wonder, "How do you like it?" being the invariable question asked visitors.
>
> The night on which Mr. Roosevelt returned from his trip up the river to visit the cataract he was the guest of honor at a dinner at Government House. He made a short address and then begged to be excused from further oratory.
>
> The guests would have none of it. The applause and cheers continued so long that the ex-President was compelled to respond. He said:
>
> "I thank you for this evidence of your esteem. I am very glad to be present and I am delighted to testify to the beauty of your city and the grandeur of your great cataract, which I have just visited. My position tonight, however, is akin to that of the American sailor in Sydney. It was when the American fleet visited those great island possessions of your mother country. The reception accorded the officers and men of the fleet by the people of Sydney was sincere and enthusiastic.
>
> "After two days of feasting and sight seeing, night fell, and found this particular sailor stretched out on a park bench sound asleep. Before lying down, however, he had written upon a piece of paper, which he pinned to his sleeve, these words:
>
> "'Yes, I like Sydney.
>
> "'Yes, I think you have a remarkably fine harbor.'
>
> "'Yes, I think that your hospitality is unbounded.'
>
> "'But Oh, I am so tired. For Heaven's sake let me get some sleep!'"
>
> For a moment or two after he sat down the Englishmen failed to catch the point. When they did the uproar was electrifying. In the midst of it his friend, the attorney general, and other high officials gathered round and led the wearied ex-President off to his hotel amid the laughter and applause of the entire company.

MR. JOHNSON, AMERICAN PROHIBITIONIST, STIRS ALL BRITAIN

THE MOST-TALKED-OF-AMERICAN in Great Britain to-day is neither President Wilson nor General Pershing. He is W. E. Johnson, commonly called "Pussyfoot" Johnson by those friends of the Rum Demon whom he routed in fair fight on many a hot-fought field in this country, and his present object is to bring Merrie Olde England into the prohibitional fold. A good part, and possibly the merriest part, of Olde England is considerably opposed to the idea. It seems to have been accepted as in the nature of a bad joke that Mr. Johnson, erstwhile United States Marshal of Muskogee, Oklahoma, U.S.A., should be trying to interfere with the personal liberties of free-born Britons who, as the old song has it, never will be slaves. "His name is anathema," writes Wesley W. Stout from London to the New York Globe. "Pussyfoot is a sure-fire jest in the music-halls; he is mentioned in the minutes of corporation meetings; dockers curse him over their noon beer; society more politely damns him over its wine; clubmen grow apoplectic over their whisky and soda; clerics preach about him, and at him. In dilated British pupils the man is another dragon come to demand his sacrifice, and every right-thinking Briton aspires to be the St. George who shall run him through. England has lost interest in the Kaiser, and it is only half a jest to say that "Pussyfoot" Johnson has taken his place."

What, asks the correspondent, is "the bleeding row"? He replies and specifies:

> Mr. Johnson has come over from the States to add these isles to the virgin-white areas on the maps periodically issued by the Anti-Saloon League. And that is row enough.
>
> Johnson is not unused to unpopularity. He got no loving-cups from admiring Oklahomans, but nothing in his territorial days could have prepared him for his reception here. The thing is downright grotesque.
>
> The English profess an awe of and a racial ineptitude for organized publicity in the swaying of public sentiment as practised in America, from breakfast foods to Billy Sunday,

(Continued on Page 56.)

MOnel metal

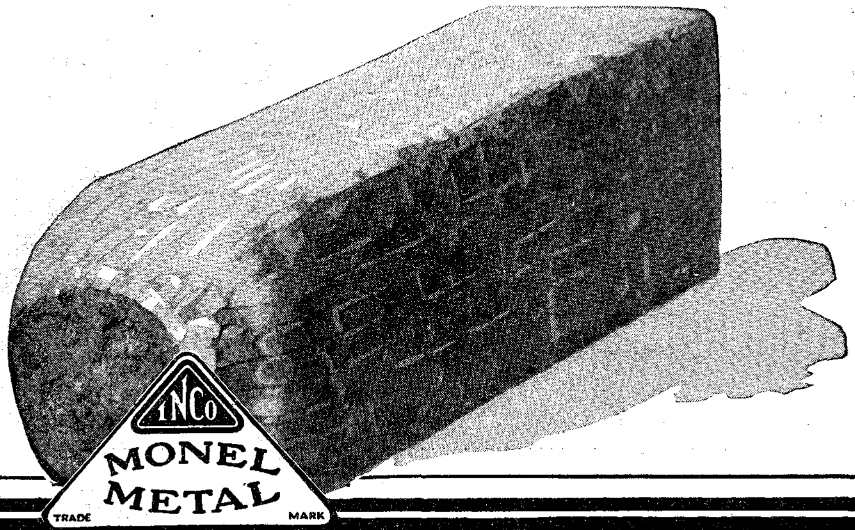
MONEL METAL is a white alloy—a natural combination of 67 percent nickel, 23 percent copper, and 5 percent other metals, chiefly iron and manganese. It contains no zinc. The nickel and copper bear the same relation to each other in the refined metal as in the ore when taken from the mine.

MONEL Metal is non-corrodible—strong as steel—tough and ductile. Withstands acids, alkalies, high temperatures, and erosive action of hot gases and superheated steam. Can be cast, forged, rolled, drawn, machined, brazed, soldered, and welded by electric or oxy-acetylene method. Takes and retainsa perfect nickel finish.

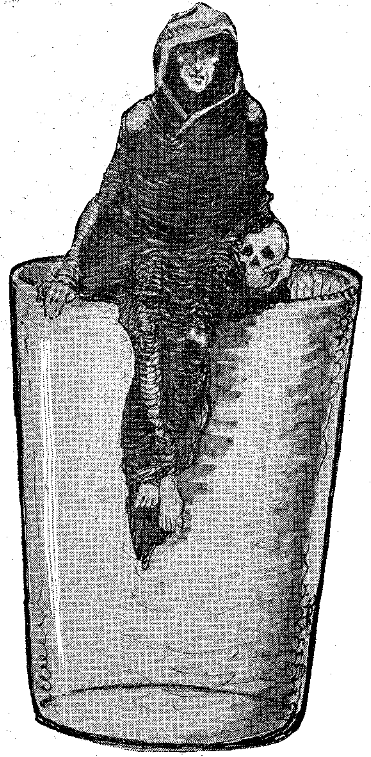
MONEL Metal is manufactured in the form of rods, castings, forgings, wire, sheets, strip stock, etc. Some of its common uses are valve trim, pump rods and liners, turbine blading, mine screens, filter cloth, gasoline still plugs, spark plug electrodes, propellers, ornamental trim, roofing, golf club heads, table cutlery, and window screens.

The International Nickel Company
43 Exchange Place New York, N. Y.

Write our Sales Department for detailed information as to whether MONEL Metal could replace with economy and greater satisfaction the material you are now using. Our Technical and Research Department is also at your service.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY



Influenza

Sits on the Brim of the Common Drinking Cup

AVOID the common drinking cup as if it were the plague itself. In offices, theatres, stores, on trains—*wherever you find it, shun it.*

In nearly all states it has already been banished by law. The United States Public Health Commission, Physicians and Boards of Health throughout the country unite in urging the use of individual paper cups.

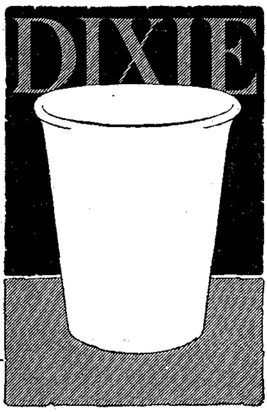
The dark cloud of an influenza epidemic again threatens. In the name of common prudence it is imperative that you at once install in your home, office, store, or factory the sanitary

DIXIE cups

Insist that they be used in your office. Insist that your children visit only those soda fountains that have them.

The dixie cup is cleanliness personified. It is untouched by human hands until the drinker uses it. Afterward it is destroyed. It is obtained from a dustproof dispenser or vendor. It has already proved its worth during years of service.

At this critical time you owe it to yourself to know more about the dixie, and the possibilities of checking the spread of influenza. The coupon below is for your convenience.



INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUP COMPANY INC.
Original Makers of the Paper Cup
220-228 West 19th Street
New York

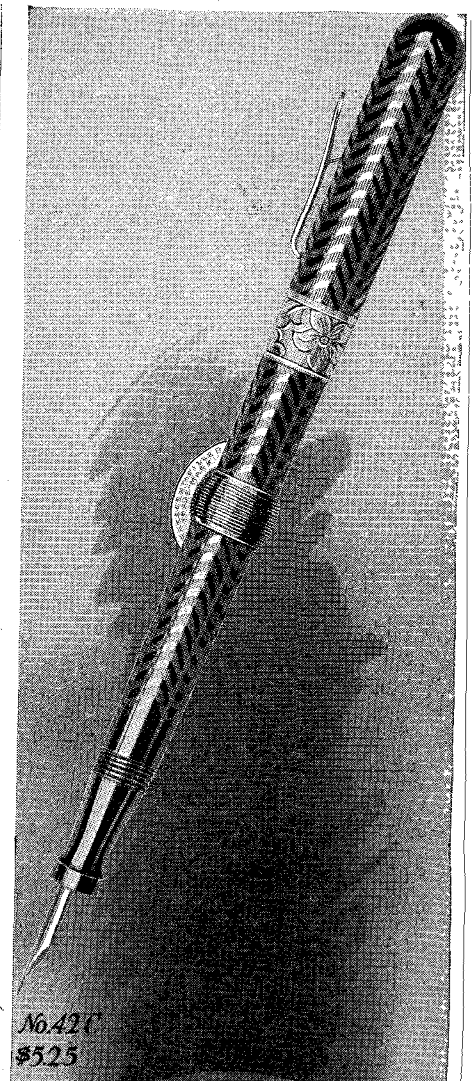
INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUP COMPANY INC. New York.

Gentlemen:—I should like information regarding Dixie service for....................

(*Nature of Business*) .... (*Number of Employees*) ....

Name..

Address..



For Your Hand

There's a CONKLIN exactly fitted to your handwriting,—with a point that writes as *you* write—that will feel as natural and comfortable to your hand as an old glove.

Ask to try a CONKLIN, push it across the paper, get the "heft" of it, the feel of it, pick out the point you like and note how it just naturally glides across the paper.

Its wonderful "Crescent-Filler" fills it by a mere thumb-pressure–there's nothing like it. Absolutely non-leakable.

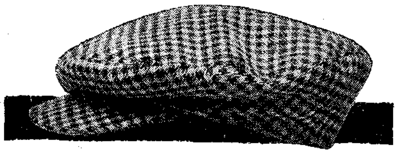
Sold by leading stationers, druggists, jewelers and department stores.

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Boston 59 Temple Place	Chicago 1636 Lytton Bldg.
San Francisco 577 Market St.	Winnipeg, Can. 346 Donald St.

Conklin's
Crescent-Filler Fountain Pen
"Right–to the Point"

"THE LOFTER"



A cap that matches the game. Shaped full, almost "baggy," with an unmistakable air of stylish jauntiness.

Wherever fine apparel for men is sold, there you will find

MERTON CAPS

They are the proper accompaniment of elegance and refinement.

The name "MERTON" in a cap, or cloth hat, is the *assurance* and *insurance* of correct style combined with exquisite materials and workmanship.

There's a MERTON cap or hat for every sport

Chas. S. Merton & Co.
210 Fifth Avenue, New York
Factory, Rutherford, N. J.

REG U.S. PAT OFFICE

Bryn Mawr Chocolates

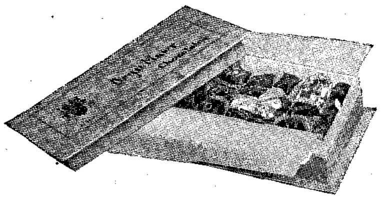
Notable for Quality

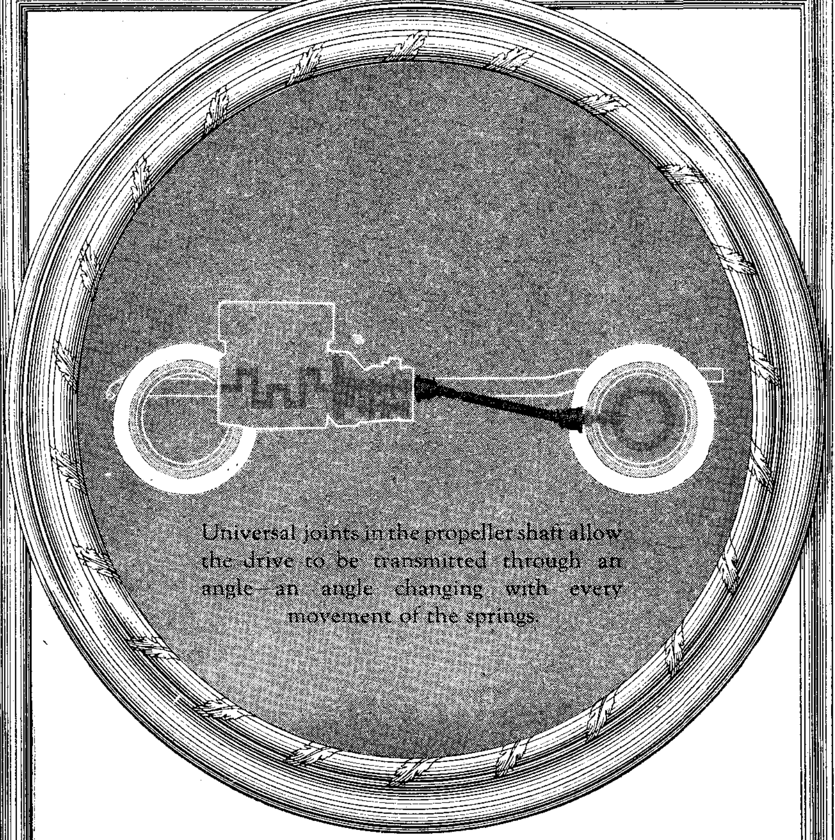
Take along a package of Bryn Mawr Chocolates when you wish to convey a special compliment. Everybody likes this superior grade of chocolates.

Their enticement is due to the superfine ingredients and unusual care in making. Rich, creamy centers and nut fillings encased in delicious chocolate. Their goodness is made all the more inviting by exquisite packaging.

At better class stores, or send $1.25 for a package of Bryn Mawr Liquid Cremes. You will order again and tell your friends.

F. M. PAIST CO.
The Home of Better Confections
Department G. Philadelphia, Pa.





Universal joints in the propeller shaft allow the drive to be transmitted through an angle—an angle changing with every movement of the springs.

Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

To transmit the power to the rear axle requires a propeller shaft of unquestioned strength and flexibility. The universal joints must act without noise or vibration. The slip-joint must function without looseness or rattle. This service must be rendered certainly, efficiently, enduringly, throughout the life of the car.

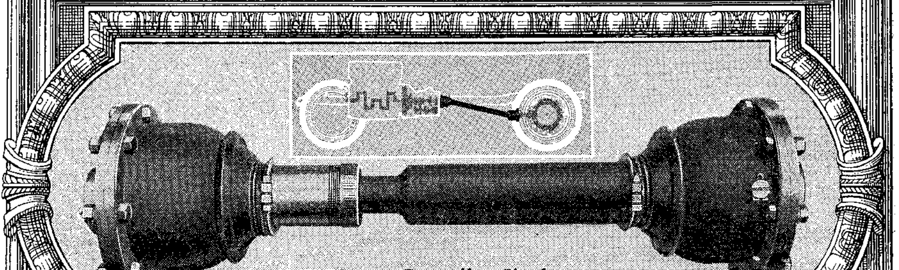
Spicer Propeller Shafts have rendered such unfailing service since the earliest days of the automobile. Today they are used on over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks.

Genuine Spicer Universal Joints bear the Spicer name on the flange.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE CHASSIS: Number Eight of a series of Spicer advertisements

© S. M. C. 1919



Spicer Propeller Shaft

but they seem to be learning. I do not recall as artfully waged and as successful a newspaper campaign as a large part of the British press is conducting against prohibition and the imported straw man cast to personify the issue. Already Prohibition and "Pussyfoot" are synonyms. When an Englishman thinks of "Pussyfoot", he thinks of water with his meals, and when he thinks of that appalling circumstance he thinks of "Pussyfoot."

The legend is that a silent cohort of meddlesome American prohibitionists, backed by fabulous Yankee millions and led by this fantastic creature from that silly-sounding place, Muskogee, has begun a gratuitous onslaught upon free-drinking Britain. The facts are these: Many months ago the United Kingdom Alliance, a British prohibition organization of as long standing as the W.C.T.U., planned a national local-option campaign, the necessity for which was deemed urgent in view of the recovery of the liquor power and the cessation, then easily to be foreseen, of war-time restriction.

After the victory of the drys in the States, the United Kingdom Alliance decided to send a deputation to America to study ways and means. Naturally the directors of the campaign, which is to open in the autumn, were not averse to accepting the cooperation of American organizers and speakers. The enterprise, the method, and the money, however, are wholly British. Johnson, whose usefulness in Oklahoma ceased in 1907, came to London five months ago to establish an office for The American Issue, the weekly organ of the Anti-Saloon League. It is in Fleet Street, at the very door of the newspapers who now describe him as a dark and sinister character in a movie-melodrama. And Johnson arrived in Fleet Street with none of the stealth his name implies. It was not for dodging publicity that the Territory gave him that name.

Such are facts. A more important fact is that the English press seem to have convinced nine-tenths of its readers that the Tower of London is Mr. Johnson's logical post-office address. To the Northcliffe papers, ever alert, goes the credit of discovering his baleful presence. They recited, romantically and inaccurately, his Indian Territory history. Suave reporters called and asked details of his strategy. The unsuspecting "Pussyfoot" expanded under the warming rays of the limelight. Then the deluge.

For the fact is, we are told, John Barleycorn is more firmly entrenched in Great Britain than he was in the United States prior to the Civil War. He is a gentleman in England to-day, whereas, even in his heyday in America, he was never more than half-respectable. Here are proofs of his high position in the present social structure of England:

> No distiller, brewer, or liquor-dealer lives in American history. They do not even live in our so-called best society, tho that exclusive circle has balked at little else. And liquor always has exerted its political influence in America clandestinely. Here John Barleycorn is open and unashamed. Politically, he is directly represented both in lords and commons. Economically, he is a vested interest, as respectable, as substantial, as, say, the coal trade-just now far more so. Socially, he is a gentleman to gentlemen, a comrade to the worker. The commander-in-chief of the British armies only this year sold his interest in an internationally advertised brand of Scotch whisky. What was it Lincoln said to Grant-?
>
> Even the Established Church is largely on his side. The Bishop of Hereford, as an instance, has found two ingenious objections to prohibition. The first touches the law. Every policeman must swear to enforce the laws. The antiliquor laws can not be enforced. Honest men will not commit perjury. Ergo, they will not enter the force. Bishop Henson confesses that he did not think of this "novel and impressive" argument until it was advanced to him by a Harvard professor. Perhaps the professor didn't think of it either until he met the bishop. The second point touches the Church. "Anglicans," he writes, "before they become prohibitionists must revise the Catechism." It would be an odd situation in a Christian community if the "only place in which the antisocial poison of alcoholic drink should be suffered to linger should be the Supper of the Lord." To that an irreverent inquirer would be tempted to ask Dr. Henson what percentage of alcohol is, in his view, necessary to a valid communion, while the less flippant might like to know what happens to Anglican total abstainers and those churches which use unfermented wine.
>
> The only newspapers here open to the dry propaganda, apparently, are what Northcliffe long ago dubbed the "Coco Press." The Cadburys, the Frys, and the Rowntrees, the three great coco—manufacturers of England, all happen to be Quakers and total abstainers. They also happen to be owners of a string of newspapers of which the London Daily News is the best known. The suggestion of the opposition is that the consumption of coco may be expected to rise in inverse proportion to the decrease of liquor, and that this natural phenomenon may, conceivably, have something to do with the attitude of the "Coco Press" toward prohibition.
>
> The fury of this storm will have a familiar sound to those who recall the beginnings of the dry battle in America decades ago. The opposition was hardly less formidable than it is here now. Hardly an American newspaper of consequence had anything but contumely for the "old contemptibles" of the first years of that war.
>
> Yet it is unsafe to assume, as Americans may, that the fight will be won in England eventually and the liquor front crumble as it did in America. Despite all we have heard lately of the kinship of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, the "limejuicer" and the "Yank" are as different as the English and the French, the Roman and the Greek, not superficially alone but beneath the skin. A popular impression to the contrary, we do not even speak the same language.

FAMILY SKELETONS RATTLE IN THE WAR-RISK BUREAU

REAL-LIFE PROBLEMS, including a goodly number of family skeletons, are dealt with by a Washington service through which for two years the United States Government has come into contact with the domestic affairs of the nation. As a counselor, friend, and sometimes judge, the Investigation Section of the War-Risk Bureau has reached out to the families of some 4,000,000 soldiers. In collecting facts about persons in every walk of life it has cataloged many a family skeleton, even tho, we are assured, "the remarkable thing concerning the exposure of the skeletons is their scarcity in proportion to the number of American families whose secrets are now carefully tabulated in the official files." The Central Bureau maintains offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, and has seventy representatives in the field. As an indication of the volume of business conducted by this department, it might be mentioned that in four weeks the New York office alone received calls from 4,599 persons. Many of these callers brought stories worthy of a realistic novel, or a wildly romantic film play. The men to whom they make their confessions are selected, first of all, because they are good judges of character. "They must know when a family skeleton is in hiding, altho they are expected always to be kindly and charitable--even to family skeletons," says Mary Holland Kinkaid, writing in the New York World. Taking up the consideration of this skeleton trouble in detail, she writes:

> Most of the family skeletons have assumed form owing to American impulsiveness, the tendency to act hastily even in matters involving life and death. This national impetuosity, with its blend of the happy-go-lucky spirit, is responsible for many of the complications that cause the Government to send out trusted men to homes of every sort, from the humblest cottage to the most imposing mansion; for no class has escaped certain penalties due to lack of caution in marrying. The war naturally increased the number of hasty marriages a thousand fold. Soldiers about to go forth to the great adventure wooed and won in record time.
>
> Perhaps one of the most astonishing facts brought out by the official examinations of the family skeleton is that, even among persons of education and intelligence, daughters have been permitted to marry without any effort to discover the previous status or reputation of the young soldiers who had proved themselves successful suitors. In the South girls married soldiers from the West, in the West girls married soldiers from the South, in New England girls married soldiers from both the West and South, oftentimes without a preliminary letter of inquiry regarding the would-be bridegroom.
>
> One day a pretty girl modishly attired appeared at one of the offices of the Bureau. She brought a check that had been sent to her as the wife of a soldier stationed at a distant camp, to which he had been recently ordered. She explained tearfully that she had heard that her husband had another wife.
>
> The case was investigated. The report showed that the soldier had four wives, and that two divorce cases, both

(Continued on Page 61.)

Your 50% Salesman

NO ADMITTANCE

He makes the *calls*, but he *doesn't get the business*. He sits on a hard bench out in the hall, while someone else goes into the front office. He has more alibis than a dog has fleas—the line "isn't complete enough"—he "cant get deliveries"—the price is "too high"—"the H. O." doesn't understand his territory.

Every salesmanager knows this line of excuses, every business has some salesman that hands it out. But the real trouble is *lack of punch.*

Put *yourself*—your own pep, punch and enthusiasm—into your sales force—get out a series of multigraph letters to the field men. Give them a little humor to laugh at—a lot of good selling points—news about the business—praise for the men who land the big orders — start monthly contests for real prizes — *wake them up.*

"Do it with the Multigraph"—because if you have a Multigraph you can do it *quick*, your message *gets* out while it's still warm with your enthusiasm. Printers' delays might hold up important news—if you have a Multigraph it's in the mail tomorrow.

The Multigraph has three big claims on your attention.

1. It's the easiest, most convenient, most speedy way of producing *direct-selling literature* that turns the good will of a business into cash.

2. It's equally valuable for any kind of propaganda—it has sold Liberty Bonds, raised money for schools, churches, and the National Red Cross, and many other worthy causes.

3. It *prints* a large part of the literature of business—forms, bulletins, catalogs, price lists, menus, tags, cards, folders, house organs, bulletins, letterheads, etc., at 25% to 75% saving in cost, and eliminates *delays.*

What the Multigraph is doing in the business world today will amaze you when you get the facts. And when you assemble the printed matter *you are now using* in your business and compare *its actual cost with Multigraph costs* you'll get another shock. Sign the coupon and start something.

You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Offices in Principal Cities

THE INTERNATIONAL MULTIGRAPH CO.
***London,* 15-16 Holborn Viaduct; *Paris,* 24 Boulevard des Capucines**

THE MULTIGRAPH SALES CO. Ltd., 84-88 Bay St., Toronto, Canada
Offices in principal Canadian Cities

MAKE him 100% with the MULTIGRAPH

The Multigraph
1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio

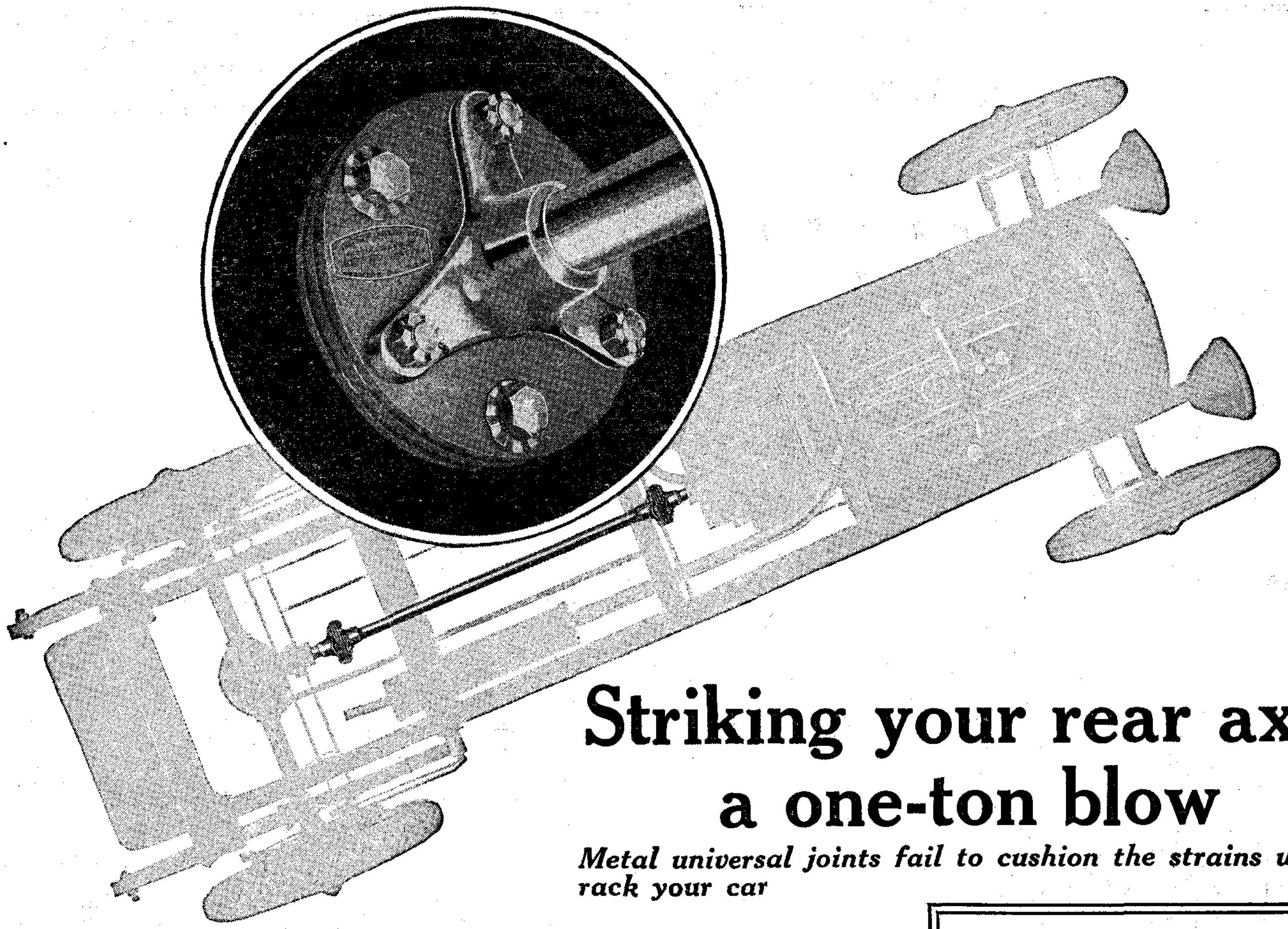
Please give me full information about the *rapid-fire Multigraph.*

Firm____________________Our line is________________

Name____________________Official Position____________

Lit. Dig. 10-18

Street Address________________Town____________State________



Striking your rear axle a one-ton blow

Metal universal joints fail to cushion the strains which rack your car

EVERY time a car is started the entire rear axle is subjected to the equivalent of a one-ton blow. The power from the engine is hurled through the driving shaft against the rear axle. As it forces the ton or more dead weight of the car into motion, the impact from the engine acts as a hammer on the rear axle and all parts of the driving shaft.

The ordinary type of metal universal joint transmits these shocks and jolts directly—without the slightest cushioning—and the result is a racking of the chassis.

Furthermore, a metal joint wears loose and the strain of starting is then intensified. There is jerking and jamming which cannot be avoided even by the most careful driving.

How the Thermoid-Hardy Univerversal Joints act as a cushion

To meet these conditions the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint has been developed. It is constructed of flexible fabric discs which act as a cushion. It absorbs the jolts and jars of sudden starting by transmitting the impact from the motor in a smooth, even flow of power to the rear wheels.

No lubrication needed

Having no metal-to-metal wearing surfaces, the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint requires no lubrication. It runs in absolute silence, smoothly and without backlash.

The patented process by which the flexible discs are constructed, is the chief reason for their great strength and durability. The layers of fabric are built up fanwise, in the well-known Thermoid-Hardy formation, so that the strands of cotton in the various plies run in different directions.

Ask to see the universal joint on the next car you buy

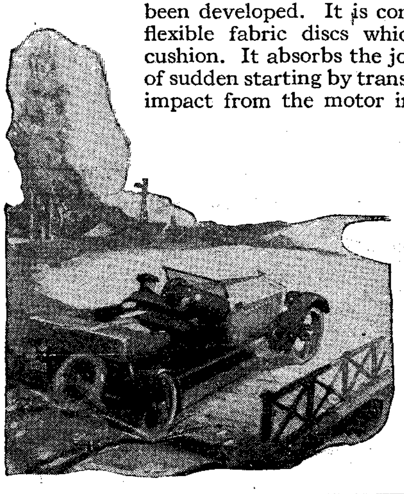
When choosing your next car, ride in one equipped with Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints. Start the car yourself, drive it slowly, speed it up, then reverse. You will find a smooth and even application of power. Every vibration in the drive shaft is cushioned, even the jolts caused by the rise and fall of the rear axle on rough roads.

Send for our new book, "Universal Joints—Their Use and Misuse." It will give you in detail the construction of the Thermoid-Hardy Joint, records of performance, opinions of leading engineers and manufacturers who have adopted it.

Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints carry our well-known guarantee: *Thermoid-Hardy will make good—or WE WILL.*

List of Users

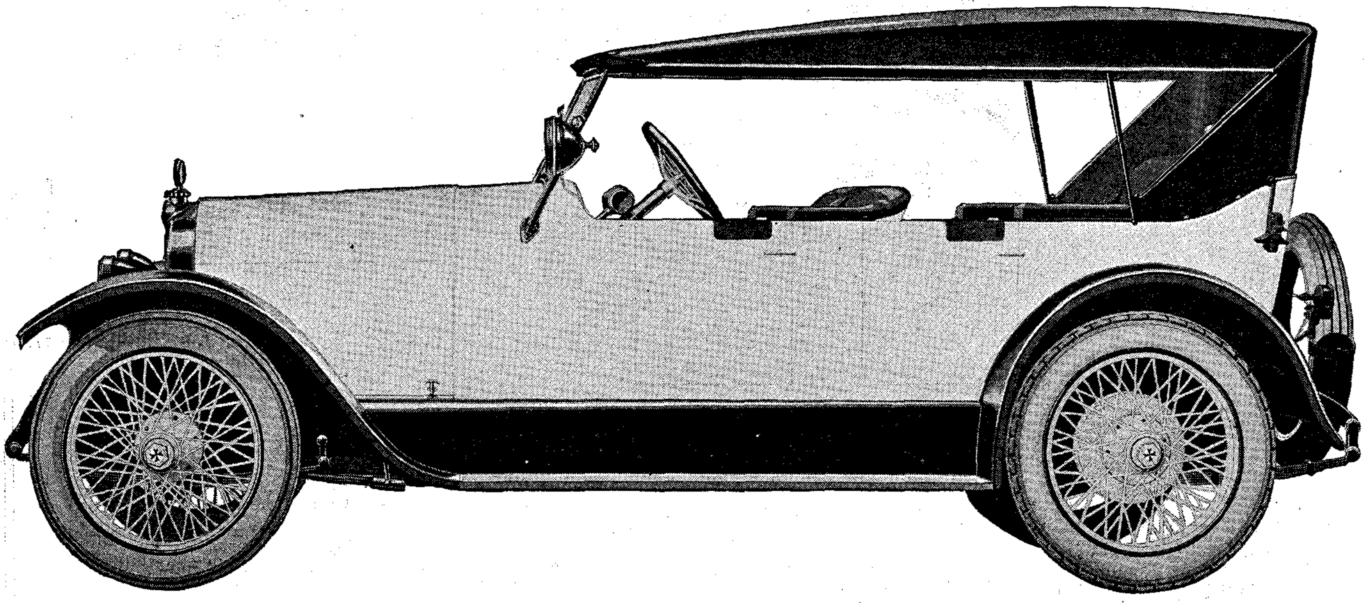
Advance-Rumely Co.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Motor Truck Co.
The Autocar Co.
Collier Co.
Crow-Elkhart Motor Co.
Dart Motor Truck Co.
The Dauch Mfg. Co.
Dixie Motor Car Co.
Doane Motor Truck Co.
Duesenberg Motors Corp.
Fageol Motor Car Co.
H. H. Franklin Mfg. Co.
Gramm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co.
Hebb Motors Co.
Hendrickson Motor Truck Co.
Hinkley Motors Co.
Holt Mfg. Co.
The Howard Co.
International Motor Co.
Kentucky Wagon Mfg. Co.
Lexington Motor Car Co.
Locomobile Co. of America
Manley Motors Corp.
Menominee Motor Truck Co
Mercer Automobile Co.
Moreland Motor Truck Co.
Nelson & LeMoon
E. A. Nelson, M. E.
D. A. New Comer Co.
O'Connell-Manly Truck Co.
Oneida Motor Truck Co.
Parker Motor Truck Co.
Reo Motor Car Co.
Root & Vandervoort Engineering Co.
Sanford Motor Truck Co.
Service Motor Truck Co.
Stewart Motor Corp.
Studebaker Corp.
Stutes Mar Tractor Co.
Templar Motors Corp.
Trego Motors Corp.
Twin City Four Wheel Drive Co., Inc.
Victor Motor Truck & Trailer Co.
Walter Motor Truck Co.
Ward-LaFrance Truck Co., Inc.
Wichita Falls Motor Truck Co.
H. E. Wilcox Motor Co.
Zeitler & Lamson Truck and Tractor Co.



Sole American Manufacturers
Factory and Main Offices: Trenton, N. J.
New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit
Philadelphia Los Angeles Pittsburgh
Boston London Paris Turin

Fanwise construction for strength
Makers of "Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"

Templar
The Superfine Small Car



THE new Templar Sportette is low-hung, graceful and daring in its originality. Club chair over-upholstered in smooth black leather—full aluminum body and rakish bronze windshield.

It creates a new Style Standard among Sport Cars.

Maximum comfort, moderate size and real economy have *won* Templar success. The new Sportette amplifies this.

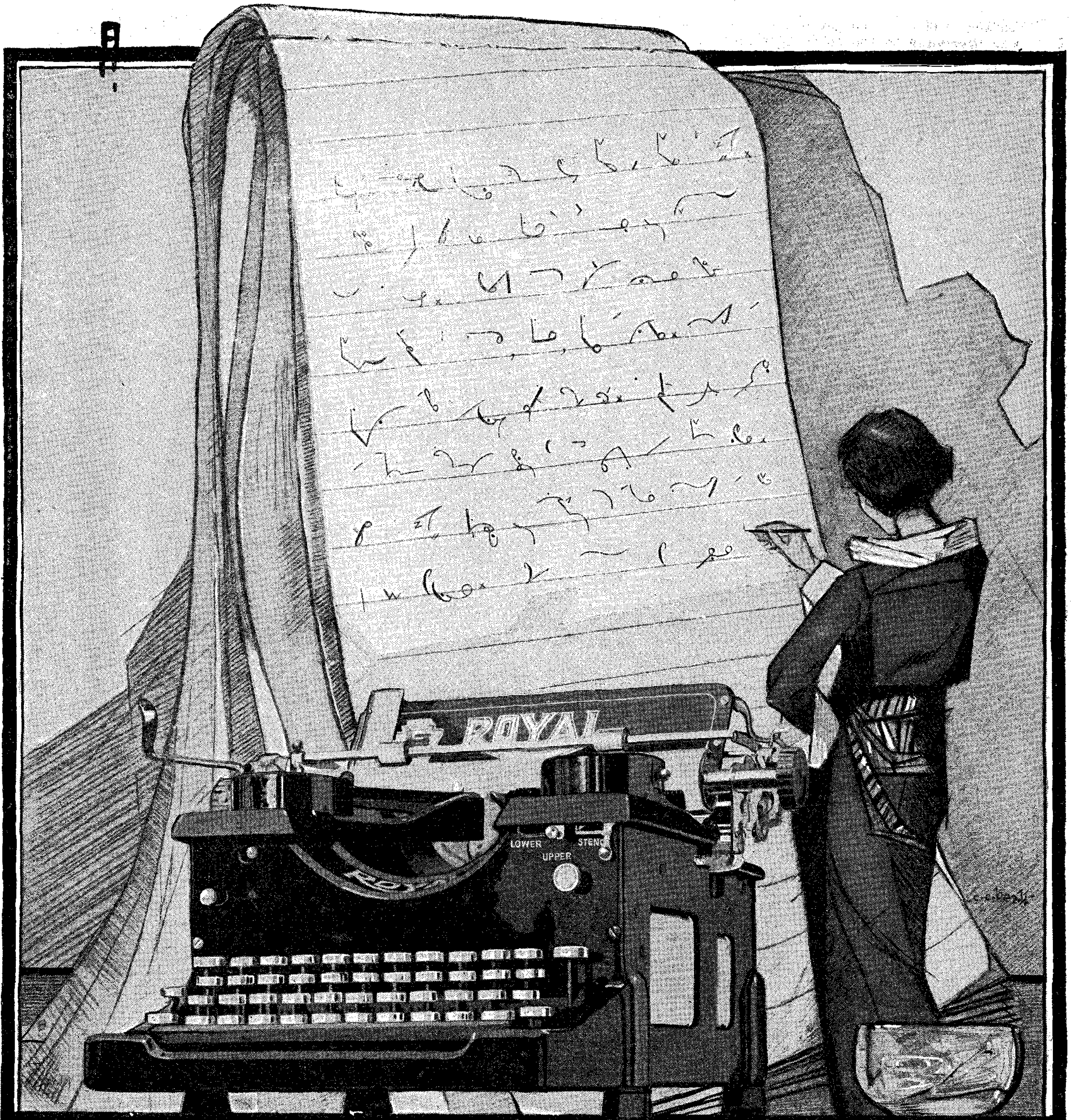
Its wonderful performance on the road is a revelation.

The Templar Motors Corporation
2400 Halstead Street, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio

Templar Top Valve Motor.

Five Passenger Touring $2485
Four Passenger Sportette $2485
Two Pass. Touring Roadster $2485
Five Passenger Sedan $3385

Prices f.o.b. Cleveland



COMPARE THE WORK

Note the clear-cut beauty of the type impressions—let a "Royal" demonstrator explain the construction that adds the extra years of service. You will understand why over 500,000 "Royals" have been sold.

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ROYAL

then pending, had been brought against him. When the evidence was presented to the soldier he insisted that the girl had married his brother who had used his name. Again the investigator went in search of the truth, but all the facts led him back to the camp, where the guilty soldier finally made a confession.

This is an exaggerated case of a type too common to cause surprize in the Bureau. Many a girl has discovered a flaw in her title as wife. Sometimes incomplete divorce proceedings have annulled a marriage entered into in good faith. Then the bride had found herself without any chance of procuring an allotment.

Much embarrassment and trouble have been caused by the "twelfth-hour weddings," those that took place just before a transport sailed away. Romance takes so little account of the sordid realities that usually no attention was paid to financial problems until long after the bridegroom had reached France. Insurance policies had been made out and allottees designated before chaplain or priest was called in. Thus, when men were fighting and dying on foreign battle-fields mothers and newly made wives found their interests conflicting.

Altho selfish human nature sometimes has manifested itself among women, the finest generosity often has been displayed. One mother, who was not aware that her son had married, took quick action when informed of the hasty ceremony.

"What is the name of my Daughter-in-law?" she inquired.

When the investigator told her, she indorsed the check she had just received to the unknown, and she turned over each succeeding check as it came to her.

In a small community a family skeleton, closeted so long that its existence was almost forgotten by those whom it menaced, stalked forth to bring want and suffering to a little woman and her three-year-old son. The woman had shared the home of a young mechanic who made good wages. The two attended a near-by church, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. The man volunteered. When he had been sent overseas and an allotment was due his wife, a counter-claim was made. Another woman declared that she was the lawful wife, and an investigator was sent out to ascertain the facts.

It was true that the little woman had no right to any Government allowance. When he was only a boy the soldier had made an unhappy marriage and he and his wife had separated; but, altho he tried to procure a divorce, the wife maintained her legal rights. Then he fell in love, and when it appeared hopeless to wait for his freedom he and the little woman had established a home. The soldier went away believing that he had the right to assign the allotment to the mother of his child. But the law could not make exceptions, and she was left without support during the period of the war.

In following clues investigators must be resourceful. A soldier made an allotment, claiming exemption on the ground that he was separated from his wife. The address he gave in a city of three hundred thousand was found to be fictitious. This put the investigator on his mettle. He searched the marriage-records covering a period of seven years, and finally was able to obtain the maiden name of the soldier's wife. Next he looked through the directory and made a list of addresses of persons bearing the family name of the woman. Then he started out to call on each one. At the third address he met a flashily drest woman who asserted that she was not separated from the soldier--she had received a letter from him the day before. Convinced that something was wrong, the investigator continued to work on the case. He discovered that the woman had six aliases, and that with a partner she was conducting several questionable resorts, a fact that disqualified her for an allotment, even tho she was legally married to the soldier.

In most cases where women are implicated in frauds the culprits have been found to transgress through ignorance, or their obliquities are so transparent as to be absurd.

For instance, two women in collusion filed the same marriage certificate, and the same certificate testifying to the birth of a child.

A young mountaineer from the South came home from France to discover that, altho he had never been married, a woman had collected regularly an allotment as his wife. With the $500 that she had thus obtained she had invested in a victrola, and had given generous presents to relatives and friends--baby carriages--a coveted luxury in the region--being her choicest gifts. She had bought, also, marvelous attire that was the envy of her neighbors. As the fraud was likely to cause serious trouble when he met his best girl, the soldier entered complaint. If the woman refunds the money the case probably will be dismissed; but $500 is a practically unobtainable amount of money to a person not accustomed to the possession of five hundred cents, and the woman faces a grave situation.

As a rule women are persistent when they have any claim on the Government. They are diligent collectors. This is shown in the case of a thrice-married claimant, who, after becoming entitled to $30,000 in instalments on the policies of three deceased soldier-husbands, has applied for $75 a month as her rightful pension. Since the widow of an enlisted man is entitled to $25 a month, which lapses on the remarriage of the pensioner, the much-bereaved woman must be satisfied with one-third of the income she claims.

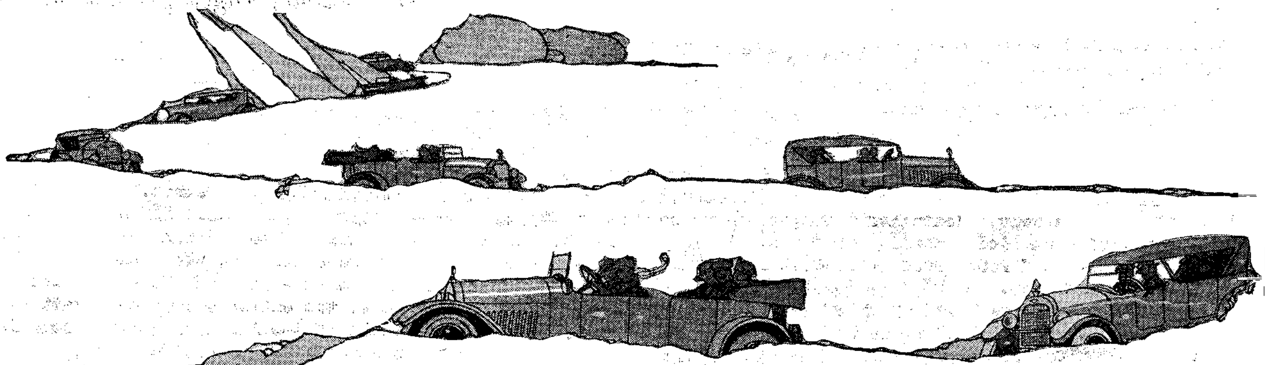
An example of the extraordinary perplexities that may assail officials of the Bureau is to be found in the case of the woman accused of contributory carelessness in attaining her present state of widowhood. Her deceased husband, a private, had enlisted at the beginning of the war and had served seventeen months in France. He had escaped submarines, shells, bullets, and influenza, and he went to his home in the South on a well earned ten days' furlough. While discussing economic questions at his own fireside, his wife emphasized her point of view by striking him a blow. The soldier died a few hours later, and a chivalrous coroner's jury exonerated the widow.

Immediately after the funeral the woman applied for the $10,000 which she declared was due her on the policy taken out by her husband when he entered the army. The Bureau held that the soldier did not die of disease or injury contracted while in the service. In response to an official reminder that he had succumbed shortly after a blow delivered by her, the widow filed a tart reply. She contended that it was not her fault if her husband could not endure the sort of beating to which he had been accustomed before he went to war, and that his demise proved how much army service had injured him physically. The courts probably will be called on to decide the delicate questions involved in the fatal visit home.

An account of the more general work of the War-Risk Bureau, which appeared recently in these columns, called forth a considerable number of letters both of approval and protest. From the case of one writer who argued that soldiers should drop their insurance because, in some instances, they had not been well fed in Europe, to the case of another who thought that the cost of the insurance would be raised to $200 per $10,000 at the end of five years, most of the objections were founded on misapprehensions. The chief objection to the Bureau's work, that it has not functioned as rapidly and easily as the regular insurance companies, is taken up from the soldiers' standpoint by The Federes Weekly, a mimeographed, six-page paper published by enlisted men at Fort Federes, France. The editor is Wagoner Walter Weinstock. In its issue of July 12, The Weekly comments under the heading of "War-Risk Insurance":

> THE LITERARY DIGEST contains an interesting article on "War-Risks and Red Tape." The enormous size of the business of the War-Risk Bureau is pointed out. For instance, "Life insurance was soon being written on the soldiers and sailors in amount aggregating billions of dollars a week until about $40,000,000,000 had been written, an amount nearly double the amount of insurance in force in all the legal reserve life insurance companies in the United States. This tremendous total rolled up in about a year and simply overwhelmed the organization that was trying to handle it." After further emphasizing the tremendous volume of the work of this Bureau, the article continues, "Red tape was too much for them. It was impossible to speed up."
>
> Many soldiers and their families have suffered because of the delays of the War-Risk Bureau. Many soldiers, because of the delays and difficulties of the past year, feel that it is a waste of money to continue their war-risk insurance.
>
> That, however, is a great mistake. The Government has no intention to cause any one either loss or undue delay. Just what steps will be taken to increase the efficiency of the governmental machinery is not the question under discussion. It is enough if we realize that the Government's word is good--that whether its methods are efficient or not, it will eventually pay what it promises to pay, and that when the pressure of emergency war-time rush is relieved, we may depend on it that the delays will be overcome.
>
> Life insurance is one of the best assets a man can have. It enables a young man to marry, where without insurance, he would be asking his wife to take too long a gamble. It forces one to save. It can be arranged to safeguard you against poverty in your old age. And when you insure with

(Continued on Page 66.)



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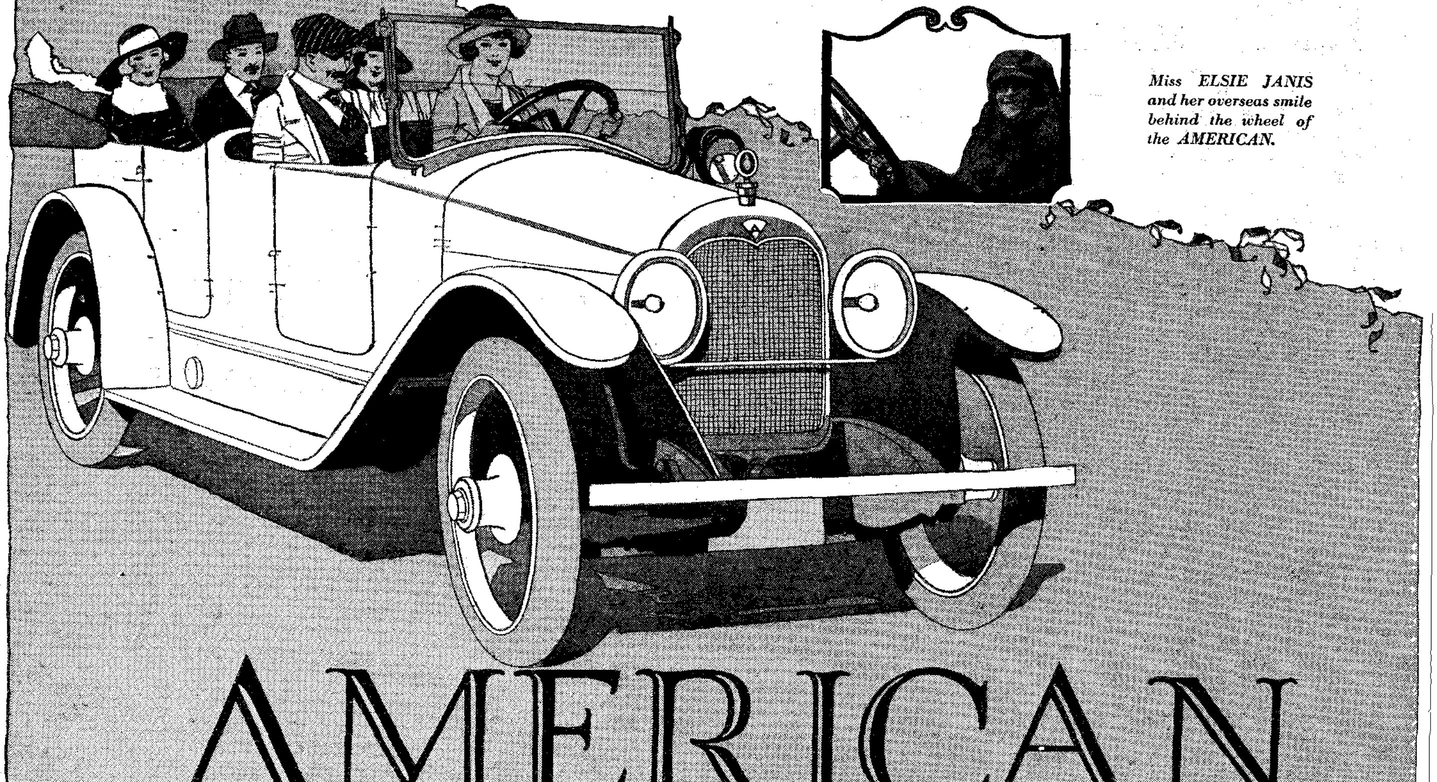
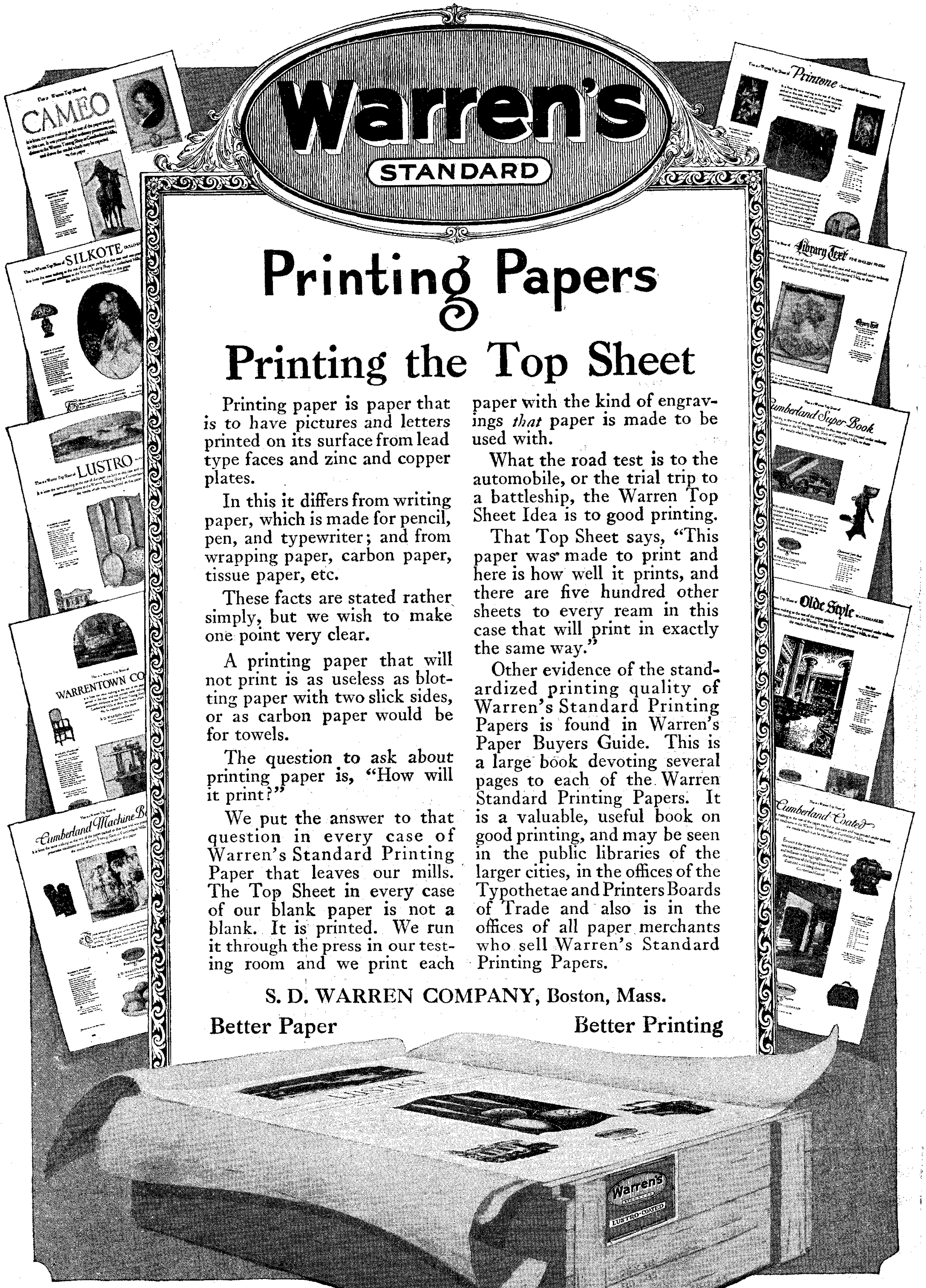


Miss ELSIE JANIS and her overseas smile behind the wheel of the AMERICAN.

AMERICAN
The Balanced Six
MILES OF SMILES



Warren's
STANDARD

Printing Papers

Printing the Top Sheet

Printing paper is paper that is to have pictures and letters printed on its surface from lead type faces and zinc and copper plates.

In this it differs from writing paper, which is made for pencil, pen, and typewriter; and from wrapping paper, carbon paper, tissue paper, etc.

These facts are stated rather simply, but we wish to make one point very clear.

A printing paper that will not print is as useless as blotting paper with two slick sides, or as carbon paper would be for towels.

The question to ask about printing paper is, "How will it print?"

We put the answer to that question in every case of Warren's Standard Printing Paper that leaves our mills. The Top Sheet in every case of our blank paper is not a blank. It is printed. We run it through the press in our testing room and we print each paper with the kind of engravings *that* paper is made to be used with.

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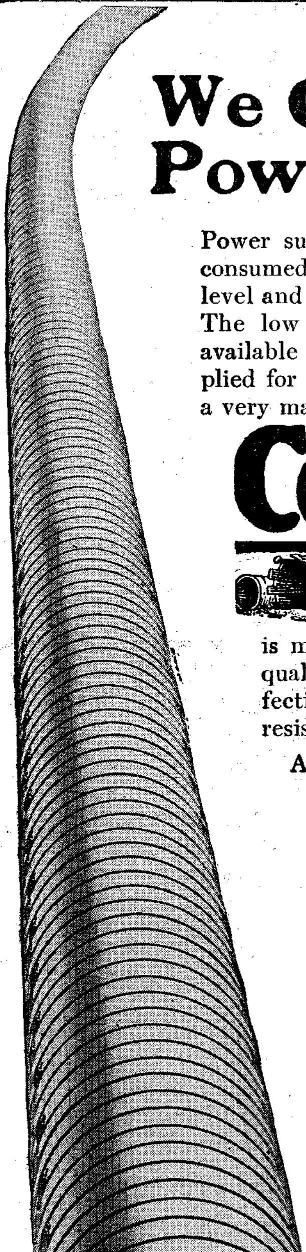
That Top Sheet says, "This paper was made to print and here is how well it prints, and there are five hundred other sheets to every ream in this case that will print in exactly the same way."

Other evidence of the standardized printing quality of Warren's Standard Printing Papers is found in Warren's Paper Buyers Guide. This is a large book devoting several pages to each of the Warren Standard Printing Papers. It is a valuable, useful book on good printing, and may be seen in the public libraries of the larger cities, in the offices of the Typothetae and Printers Boards of Trade and also is in the offices of all paper merchants who sell Warren's Standard Printing Papers.

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Better Paper Better Printing



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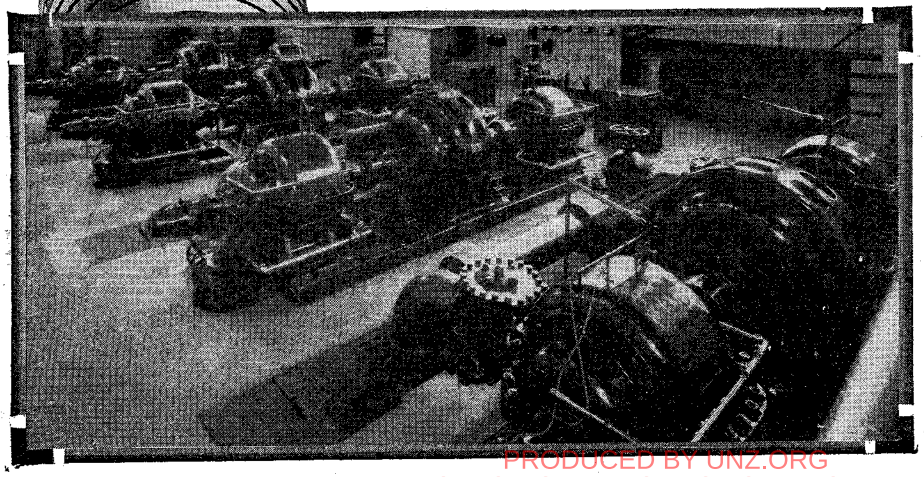

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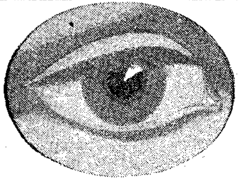

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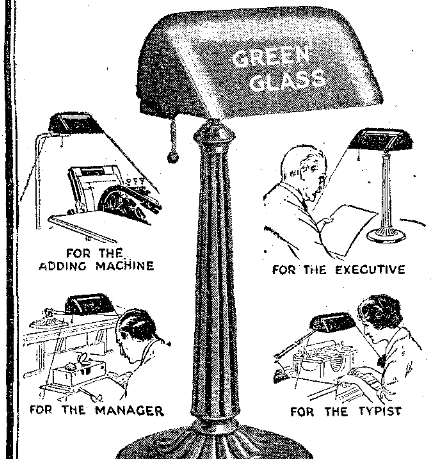

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Electric Pot Percolator, Fluted
No. 11093, $14.75
Other Styles
$10.50 up

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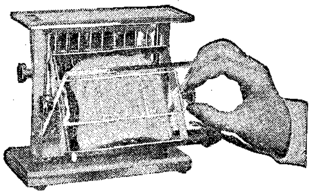

Toasters, Reversible Style
$7.25 up
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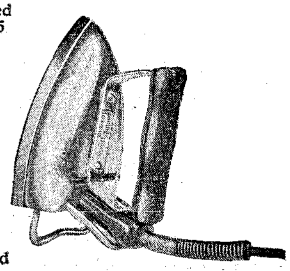
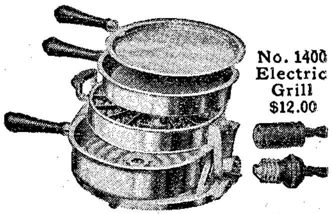


6 lb.
Electric
Iron with
heel stand
$7.00



No. 1400
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No device can bear the 50-year-old trademark, Manning-Bowman, unless it is exceptionally practical, attractive and sturdy.

Manning-Bowman "Electrics" use every penny's worth of electricity to best advantage. Manning-Bowman devices for use with gasoline or on the ordinary range or gas stove are used daily in thousands of homes. One friend tells another—urging that the trademark be seen before buying.

The complete line of Hotakold vacuum vessels bears the Manning-Bowman trademark as an additional guarantee of quality. For keeping liquids cold 72 hours and hot 24 hours, choose Hotakold Vessels every time for convenience, attractiveness and sturdiness.

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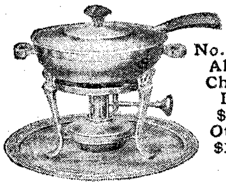

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Alcohol
Chafing
Dish
$15.50
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$10 up

No. 10173
Tea Ball
Tea Pot
Aluminum
$3.25
Other
Styles in
Nickel
Plate
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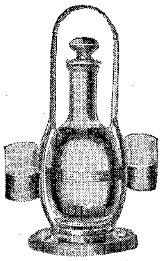

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Carafes
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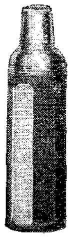
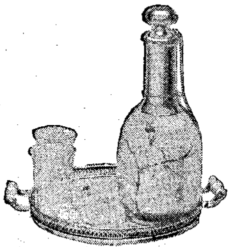
Quarts
3 Pints
$5.50 up

Bottles
½ Pints
Pints
Quarts
$2.50 up





Decorated Carafe and Jug Sets $13.00 up

the Government, you are in a company that absolutely can not "bust up" on you.

"The task immediately in hand in the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance," according to a recent bulletin, includes "giving free hospital treatment to all discharged disabled soldiers; supplying all artificial limbs in amputation cases resulting from the war; paying compensation claims for disability or death; paying war-risk insurance for total disability or death; making final settlement of all delayed cases of soldiers' allotment and allowance to dependents; together with inaugurating a campaign of contact by which it is hoped to keep active as permanent government insurance all of the approximately forty billion dollars insurance written for service men during the war." Taking up in particular the work for disabled soldiers, the bulletin says:

More than $9,000,000 for hospitals for soldiers, sailors, and marines discharged from service because of physical disability was provided in a bill which passed at the last session of Congress the day before adjournment, the passage being by consent of Democrats and Republicans and without any opposition from the leaders of the bitter final filibuster.

One of the provinces of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, tho the fact is little known, is the physical rehabilitation of discharged soldiers that they may be returned to civil life as nearly physically fit as medical and surgical skill can make them. In the matter of this physical rehabilitation, which is distinct and separate from vocational education, which is the function of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the War Department and the bureau work in close affiliation, but the work of the bureau begins where the work of the War Department ends.

Since, technically speaking, the concern of the War Department is entirely with men fit to fight and the restoration to that fitness of all such as may have been wounded in the business of arms, the War Department's job ends when skill of its surgeons and hospital staff has been exhausted, without restoring the man to fighting capacity. It is then that he is discharged as disabled, and passes entirely from the jurisdiction of the War Department and his physical rehabilitation becomes the concern of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

For the treatment of these cases the Treasury Department, which will handle them under the United States Public Health Service, has received from the War Department hospitals located at Camp Cody, New Mexico; Camp Hancock, Georgia; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida; Camp Beauregard, Louisiana; Camp Logan, Texas; Camp Fremont, California, and at the nitrate plant at Perryville, Maryland. Three-quarters of a million is being expended in additions and improvements to these hospitals and in adding to their equipment.

At Waukesha, Wisconsin, a sanitorium, built exclusively for millionaries, with the finest of scientific equipment and luxurious surroundings, was acquired by the Treasury at a mere fraction of its real value and has been turned into a hospital for the treatment of discharged service men suffering from nervous disorders.

At Dansville, New York, a sanitorium, formerly known as the Jackson Health Resort, with a record of fifty years, successful treatment of nervous cases, has been acquired and two hundred service men discharged because of mental unbalance resulting from war have been placed there for treatment.

The Marine Hospital at Staten Island has been acquired for the treatment of bureau patients, under the supervision of the Public Health Service, and Battle Mountain, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, has been taken over for a period of five years. A million and a half dollars will be expended in the erection of a hospital at Dawson Springs, Kentucky, on land which has been acquired by gift to the Government; a hospital is to be built at Norfolk, Virginia, at the cost of $900,000; another hospital is to be built at Corpus Christi, Texas, and one in or adjacent to the District of Columbia.

The bureau is making every possible effort to get in touch with all service men who have claims to compensation. Any man who may have a disability attributable to military service should apply to the Home Service Section of the Red Cross where he will receive the necessary blanks for presenting his claims to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. These claims will be passed by the Chief Medical Advisor of the Bureau. If in the judgment of the Medical Advisor a medical examination is necessary, the man will be sent to the nearest Public Health Service surgeon. Transportation will be given free, the examination will be free, he will be compensated for loss of time from his occupation, if hospital treatment is necessary that will be provided without cost, and he will receive a compensation during his stay in the hospital.

Insurance death-awards to date run close to 135,000 carrying a commuted value of more than $1,012,000,000.

All these matters, however, have their genesis in war. Hand in hand with their disposition, the bureau is carrying forward its tremendous business running into the years of peace.

Provision is made in the original War-Risk Act for converting all war-time policies into permanent insurance permanently administered by the Government. It is to carry forward this provision of the enactment that the bureau is inaugurating a campaign of contact, by which the very great advantages of this insurance will be brought to the personal knowledge of every service man.

To the end of making government insurance still more attractive, the Secretary of the Treasury and the director of the bureau have recommended to Congress that the Act be amended so as to give the insured the choice of having his policy paid in lump sum, in thirty-six monthly payments or more, thus bringing the entire payment within a period of about three years, or, as was provided for in the war-time policies, in monthly instalments covering a period of twenty years.

Recommendation also has been made to Congress for widening the class of beneficiaries. Under the pending amendment, in addition to those already mentioned as eligibles in the act, uncles, aunts, nieces, and nephews, and all who have stood in loco parentis to the insured may be named as beneficiaries, and the policy be made payable to the estate of the beneficiary, thus preventing the possibility of any policy reverting to the Government.

WHISTLER'S ART AND PERSONALITY IN "THE PEACOCK ROOM"

That famous "Peacock Room" in the Freer Art Collection, which has just passed to the ownership of the Government through the death of its donor, not only shows Whistler's genius with wide range but is an enduring memorial of the artistic determination and fiery temper of the great artist. James McNeill Whistler, American by birth if Englishman by choice, mixed farce and tragedy with the fine art of this masterpiece of mural decoration. Some account of the great Freer Collection, including the "Peacock Room" as brought intact from London, is given in the "Letters and Art" department of this week's Digest, but the story of the actual construction of the room belongs as much to the realm of personalities as of art. In the Pennells' "Life of Whistler," itself a rare combination of personalities and art, the history of the unexpected growth of the "Peacock Room" is given with full regard for its comic and artistic possibilities. Elizabeth Luther Cary summarizes and comments in the New York *Times*:

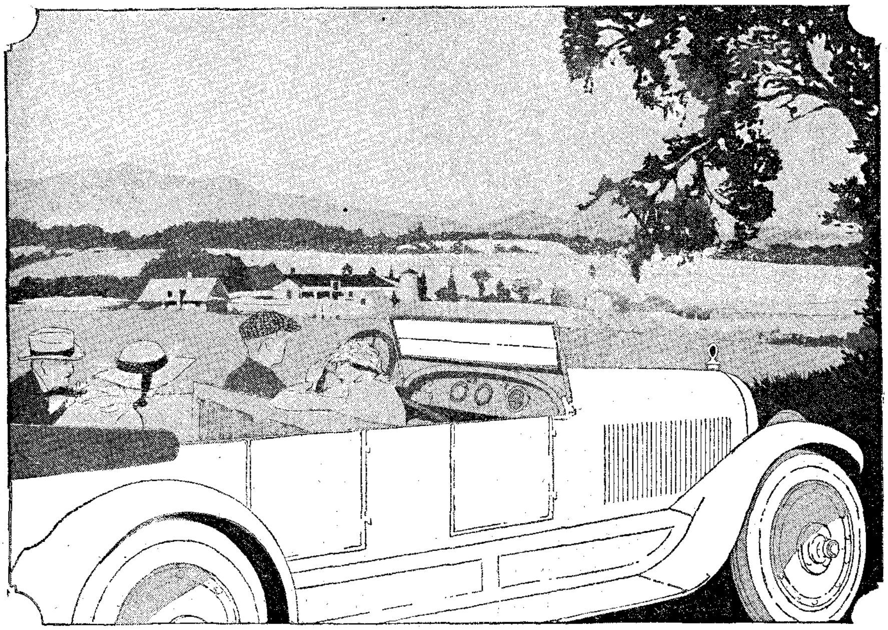
No other room, of course, was ever like it, and there never again can be such a room, which is the most important lesson it teaches, that a work of decorative art, as any other work of art, is just as impossible as a living creature to repeat. Students should visit the Peacock Room, however, not to try to find out how to reproduce it, but to see how one scrupulous and devoted artist framed his picture.

The picture was "La Princesse," painted in 1864, from Christine Spartali, a young Greek girl, and the sister of the Marie Spartali who posed for Rossetti's "Fiammetta." The color scheme was inspired by the Japanese robe and screen belonging to Whistler, and the exotic beauty of the model fitted into it with exquisite justness of relation. The general tone was blonde and delicately gay, with warmth suffusing it as though it lay perpetually under sunlight.

This picture presently passed into the possession of Frederick R. Leyland, and the story of what followed has been told many times with variations in accuracy. The Pennells give an authoritative version, and no rigid adherence to facts can abate the picturesqueness of the episode. Mr. Leyland bought a house in Prince's Gate and started in to remodel the interior. He owned many beautiful pictures and a fine collection of blue and white. The latter was to be arranged on shelves in his dining room. The decorator of this room was a man named Jeckyll,

(Continued on Page 70.)

JORDAN



For those who know what they want

FOR those, who through the possession of inherent good taste and experience have learned how to enjoy the better things of life, Jordan offers the Silhouette.

It is one of those rare masterpieces that satisfies the sense of color—gratifies the feelings—does not offend the hearing—possesses an atmosphere that is individual—pleases good taste—and indulges that rare sixth sense, balance.

Its whole tendency is toward forward movement—no wracking side sway—no jerky up and down motion.

It is the lightest car on the road for its wheelbase—and the best balanced. It gives you the substantial *appearance* of the finest heavy cars with the slender, piquant profile of the racing car.

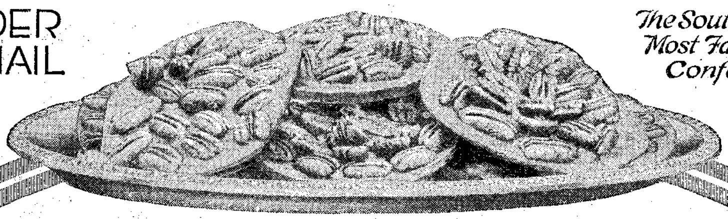
To the chassis, which already includes all of the finest universally approved mechanical units, little detailed improvements have been added that give it a *new* superiority. It possesses a factor of safety sufficient to more than meet every possible strain.

Solid aluminum rattle-and-rust-proof body. New European wide-opening doors. Smart French dash. Rectangular mouldings. Low seat cowl. Slanting wind shield. Tailored top. Cord tires.

Sturdy, graceful, long, low and colorful, the Silhouette is the latest in the succession of successful motor cars that have maintained for Jordan that position of style leadership accorded him from the beginning.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Inc., *CLEVELAND, OHIO*

ORDER BY MAIL



The South's Most Famous Confection

ORIGINAL

CREOLE PRALINES

(GRUNEWALD)

Scrupulous care is maintained throughout in producing this famous candy. That's why Original Creole Pralines (*Grunewald*) made only of Louisiana cane sugar and Louisiana (whole half) pecan meats are regarded everywhere as the highest quality Creole Pralines made.

Let the kiddies eat all they want. Absolutely pure and the oil from the nut meats is good for the digestive system.

Also a delightful dessert or after dinner dainty.

As pure as any confection can be made.

Produced in a model, new and absolutely sanitary factory.

Mail orders filled anywhere.

Sent in a protected carton—each "Praline" wrapped in glazed paper. Carefully packed.

P. O. or Express Money Orders, or Personal Checks received.

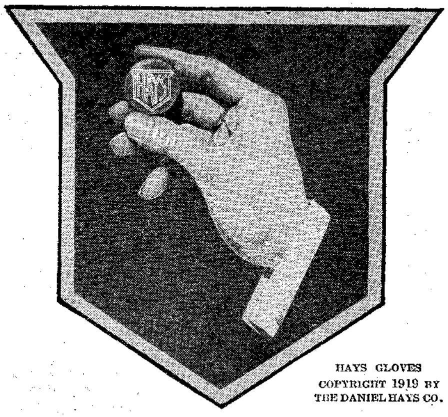
BOX OF	7 (Sample)	$1.00
BOX OF	12	1.50
BOX OF	24	3.00

Sent Parcel Post, prepaid, insured.

DEALERS WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

The HOTEL GRUNEWALD CATERERS
Dept. L NEW ORLEANS, LA.

14



HAYS GLOVES
COPYRIGHT 1919 BY
THE DANIEL HAYS CO.

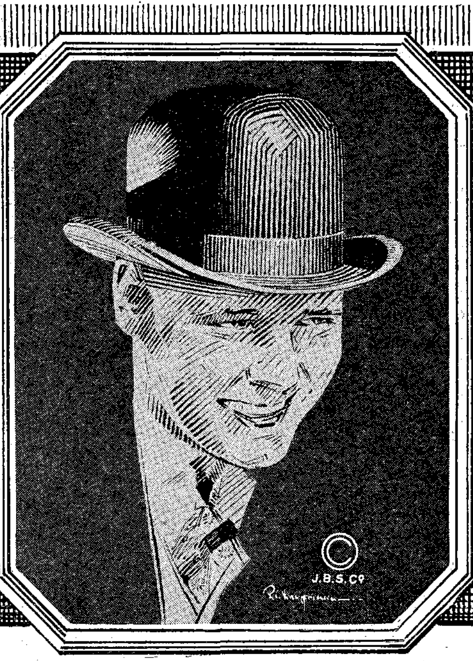
You don't need to guess at the leather quality in your gloves if you just make sure that the above name

Hays

is on the button and label of the gloves you buy.

The very best skins used by glove makers are finally sorted into three or more grades of leather—Our "Hays" button is used exclusively on our "First Grade" leather gloves — so "Hays" means *best selected* leather. **Superseam** TRADE MARK stamped on the inside of a Hays glove means that the glove is so stitched that it will not ravel, even though the thread is cut or broken. Well dressed men who wish First Quality gloves that are authoritative in style and that do not rip, ask for *Hays Superseam Gloves.*

The Daniel Hays Company
Gloversville, N. Y.
GLOVES SINCE 1854



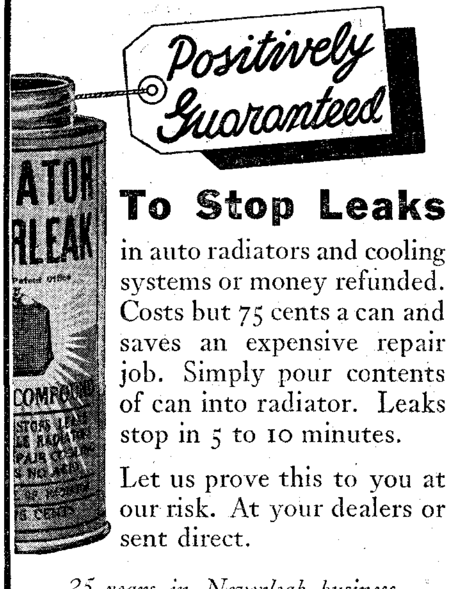
The PHILADELPHIA

The man of taste need only examine a STETSON Derby to realize why there are more STETSON Derbies sold every year than of any other make of high-grade derbies in the world.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
Philadelphia

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

IS



To Stop Leaks

in auto radiators and cooling systems or money refunded. Costs but 75 cents a can and saves an expensive repair job. Simply pour contents of can into radiator. Leaks stop in 5 to 10 minutes.

Let us prove this to you at our risk. At your dealers or sent direct.

25 years in Neverleak business.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.
398 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"The LIQUID VENEER People"

NEW-SKIN

For Emergencies

Take precautions when the accident occurs.

The germ is mightier than the sword.

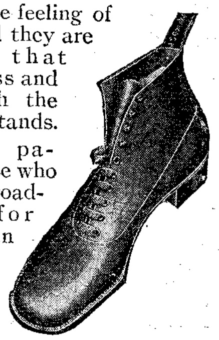
Keep New-Skin on hand and use it promptly as directed.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

Five Generations

Five generations, all having worn the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe, is not an unusual thing for us to hear.

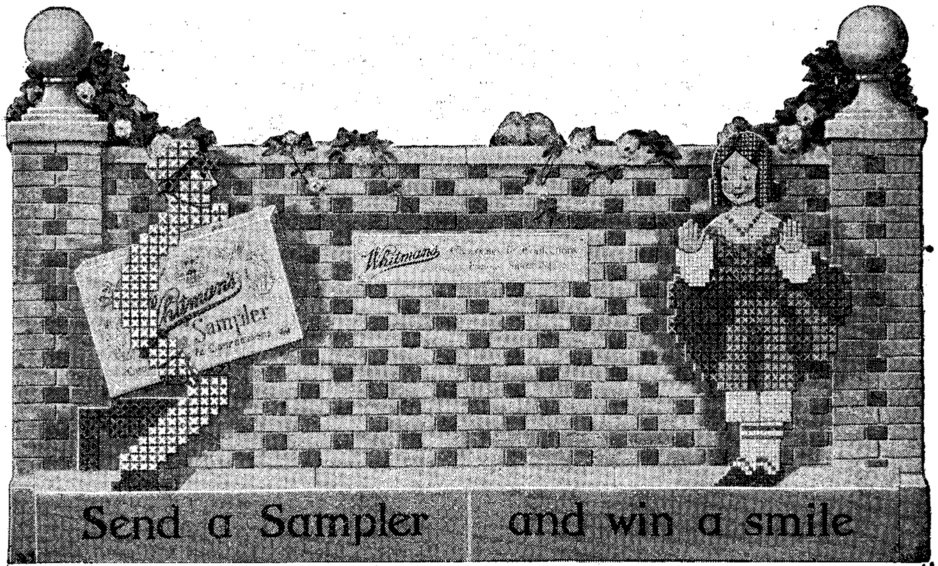
The prime feature of this shoe is comfort; the broad, easy toe allowing plenty of freedom, while the snugness of the heel and upper gives the feeling of security. And they are made with that thoroughness and care for which the name Coward stands.



Our many patrons, and those who have worn broad-toed shoes for many years, can still obtain them in all sizes at Coward's.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y. City
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."


Whitman's Sampler
Send a Sampler and win a smile

Men buy the Sampler because they want their gift to be of known excellence, protected by a trade mark that has stood for quality over three quarters of a century.

Men buy the Sampler when they buy candy to eat because in *good* chocolates and confections they find food, pleasure and a wholesome stimulant to activity.

Whitman's are sold by our agents everywhere—usually the leading druggist.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Whitman's
The National Sweets

"Oak Floors, my dear!"

"That's the solution of your problem. The moment I stepped inside that *lovely* old house Charlie bought you, I knew what it needed and *must have.*

"Now that you've asked me I can tell you—though I don't believe I should have known it myself if we hadn't just finished laying our own OAK FLOORS — and see how they *shine!*

"Cost? Almost nothing at all. Why, OAK FLOORS, laid and finished, will not cost as much as it would to cover those horrid old soft floors with good carpet.

"You'd better *write for the OAK FLOORING book—it's free.*"

OAK FLOORING MFRS. ASSN.
1012 Ashland Block: Chicago

but Whistler designed the sideboard, and a space was left over the mantle for the "Princesse," with another space at the opposite end of the room for pictures by Whistler and Burne-Jones. The unfortunate Jeckyll had the walls hung with Spanish leather, the ceiling was heavily paneled and hung with pendent lamps, a rug with a red border was on the floor. The leather on the walls was painted, not embossed, and flowers of strong red occurred at intervals in the design. The lovely "Princesse," with its sensitive color scheme, suffered horribly from these juxtapositions and surroundings.

Whistler complained and offered to better things. At his suggestion the red border of the rug was cut off, and the red flowers on the leather were changed by him to yellow and gold. The change was not a success, as the yellow and gold conflicted with the tone of the leather. Whistler finally developed the color scheme of the Peacock Room, which he already had sketched as a plan of decoration for another house and abandoned. Mr. Leyland agreed to the retouching of the leather, and went to his country place, leaving the house at Prince's Gate in Whistler's hands. The hands flew, following the dictation of the amazing brain. He painted with a brush fastened to a fishing rod, and his two pupils, the Greaves brothers, helped him lay on the gold. He told the Pennells how things went. "Well, you know, I just painted as I went on, without design or sketch -- it grew as I painted . And towards the end I reached such a point of perfection -- putting in every touch with such freedom -- that when I came round to the corner where I had started, why, I had to paint part of it over again, or the difference would have been too marked. And the harmony in blue and gold developing, you know, I forgot everything in my joy in it."

The Spanish leather swiftly disappeared under the gold and blue of motives taken from Peacocks' feathers, and the patterns that were repeated in different combinations on the walls and along the dado were crowned by the paintings on the interior shutters of the windows, where the magnificent birds appeared in full splendor. Before the end they appeared again in the wall space opposite the "Princesse"-- two peacocks, one of which stands amid flying feathers, clutching at a pile of gold coin, while the other, facing him, bristles in triumphant anger. These birds typify the painter and his patron in the mood created by Whistler's treatment of the room supplemented by the fact that many people had been asked to the house during the progress of the decoration, without the owner's permission,or knowledge, and by the bill submitted by Whistler for double the amount agreed upon.

The splendor of the Peacock Room cannot change the opinion of just men not yet made perfect as to the provocation under which Leyland acted when he sent Whistler a thousand pounds instead of the two thousand guineas demanded. But when Whistler added the finishing touch to his work by painting in the two opposing birds where Leyland, sitting at dinner with his back to the "Princesse," always would see before him "the apotheosis of l'art et l'argent," the room was left as it was without the change of a touch.

Mr. Freer bought the room exactly as it was and had it brought to America and reconstructed in his own house in Detroit. When the present writer saw it there, after having seen the "Princesse" many years before at the Columbian Exposition, the sobriety and quietness of the color were impressive. In memory the "Princesse" had blazed with poppy red and gold and silver. It had seemed daring and immensely vivacious in handling; but in its place among the golden peacocks, under artificial light, it became the keynote of a tender and subdued harmony. The vermillion sash and the rich red of the lips are the high notes of color, the rest are pale purples and grays and creamy flesh tones, very beautiful and manifestly impossible to combine with Spanish leather and heavy woodwork.

The student, letting his mind rest upon this lovely picture created with the lightest brush in the world, will find himself able to follow the evocation of the Peacock Room and enter into the rapt mood of the painter, "forgetting everything" in the joy it gave him.

KIND HEARTED MAN---"By the way, George, what shall we get Mabel for a wedding present? She gave us that plush upholstered chair that's in the attic, you know."

"I don't think we'd better send her anything, dear. Why not let bygones be bygones?" ----"Life."

SOME "STRIKING" RECORDS FROM OLD EGYPT & ROME

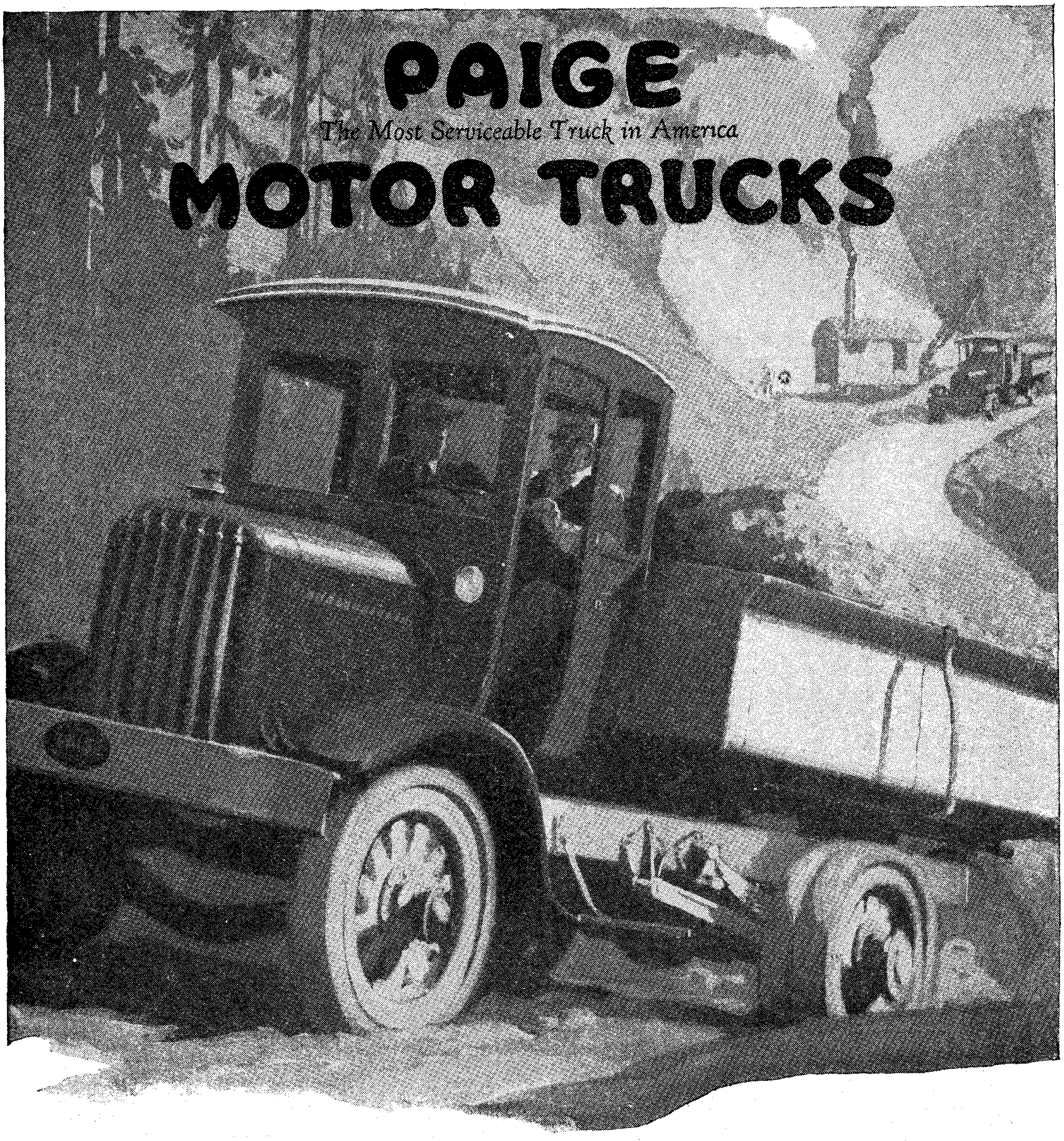
To strike or not to strike seems to be the question asked by working men in all parts of the world to-day, and to people inclined to pessimism the situation is viewed with much lugubriosity. Such people, we are reliably informed, may take heart in the reflection that striking is one of the oldest forms of diversion among working men. Certain heads of railroad employes' organizations, who assembled the other day to consider the Cummins railroad bill, took occasion to state that "the right to strike is ingrained in the nature of the American workingman." They might have said that it is ingrained in the nature of all kinds of working men, or, better still, that it is ingrained in all human nature from the beginning of time. Instances of strikes of actors, masons, bakers, candlestick makers and persons engaged in other useful occupations are plentifully recorded in history. The first great strike of which anything is known took place in Egypt several thousand years ago among masons engaged in building pyramids and temples. According to a writer in the New York Sun, M. Maspero, the noted Egyptologist, relates that while excavating and deciphering the picture writings of the Egyptians, he came across the following inscription, particularly remarkable on account of its "striking" similarity to numerous items carried by present day newspapers:

> On the tenth day of the month builders at work on the temple rushed out and sat down behind the chapel exclaiming "'We are hungry and there are yet eighteen days before the next pay day.'"
>
> They would not work until the King agreed to hear their complaints. Two days later Pharaoh went to the temple and ordered relief given the masons; but the sixteenth day they quit again, and on the seventeenth and eighteenth days they also refused to work. On the nineteenth day they raised a mob at the Governor's palace and finally got their demands.

As early as 400 years before Christ, we are told, there were strong unions of artists and poets in Greece. These organizations were affiliated with unions of musicians and also of artisans who furnished the paraphernalia of the theaters and corresponded to the modern stage hands. At a later day similar organizations existed in Rome, and an interesting account is given of a strike of musicians in the latter city, reminiscent of the recent actors' strike in New York City, but differing from the latter in the manner of its settlement, probably due to the fact that New York is now a dry town. We read:

> During one of the Samnite wars, in the year B.C.309, and at the moment when the Romans wanted more money than they could collect, the officials of the city refused to permit the musicians' union to play at a festival to Jupiter at the expense of the city. The lordmaster of the union immediately convoked the advisory board of the organization, which voted a strike. Forming a column, the musicians took up their march to a distant town across the Tiber.
>
> The Senate of Rome sent a commission to the neighboring town of Tiber, now Trivoli, to ask the political council of the place for its cooperation and intercession with a view to induce the musicians to come out of their sulks, return to the feast and give Jupiter the music for nothing. The reception was friendly and negotiations were immediately opened with the strikers, but in vain. The workmen were uncompromising. All solicitations were refused. It was now the very day before that set for the feast. Fear that the gods would envelop them with wrath began to make the Romans tremble. A strategem was agreed upon.
>
> The musicians were to be asked to give a concert. At that pompous display they were to be inveigled into accepting libations, which they seldom refused. Stuffed with wine, and when all were unconscious with inebriation, they were to be taken bodily in cushioned chariots back to the Eternal City and landed safely at the Forum, where all was in readiness for the sacrifices of the morrow.
>
> The multitude is a greater moral power to the workmen on strike than the councils of the great. And when they awoke from the stupor and found themselves suffused with a friendly hurrah of nearly all the population of Rome gushing with flatteries around them, they perceived the full force of the joke by which they had been outwitted. They consented to play, but not until a stipulation was agreed to, permitting them annually in the future to hold a jubilation on the 13th

(Continued on Page 72.)


PAIGE
The Most Serviceable Truck in America
MOTOR TRUCKS

An Honorable Nameplate

Back of the Paige truck is a nation-wide service organization. Back of the service organization is a great institution that has always produced quality products and kept faith with the public.

Back of both of these factors is a sense of obligation that has made the name Paige a symbol of confidence and respect. We ask you to buy that nameplate rather than a painted body and four wheels.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, *Michigan* day of June and march with their red flag and carnival uniforms through the streets [illegible]thed with an accredited permission to solicit contributions for their benefit.

Just as the idea of prohibiting strikes by law is being seriously entertained to-day, so also did it receive attention in ancient times. An illustration of an attempt to do away with strikes by official proclamation is furnished by the following account of a bakers' strike centuries before our own era:

> The bakers of two cities, Magnesia and Paros, in Greece, the records show, struck work and refused to bring to the regular market the usual supply of bread, owing to a grievance that is not made plain. The city council, after becoming aware of the strike, convoked an extra session with the result that the strike leaders were arrested and the organizations disrupted. The Governor issued the following proclamation: "Any baker who shall associate himself with meetings, or who shall excite sedition leading to trouble, or who shall secret himself, or any one who shall furnish another with a hiding place, will be severely punished.

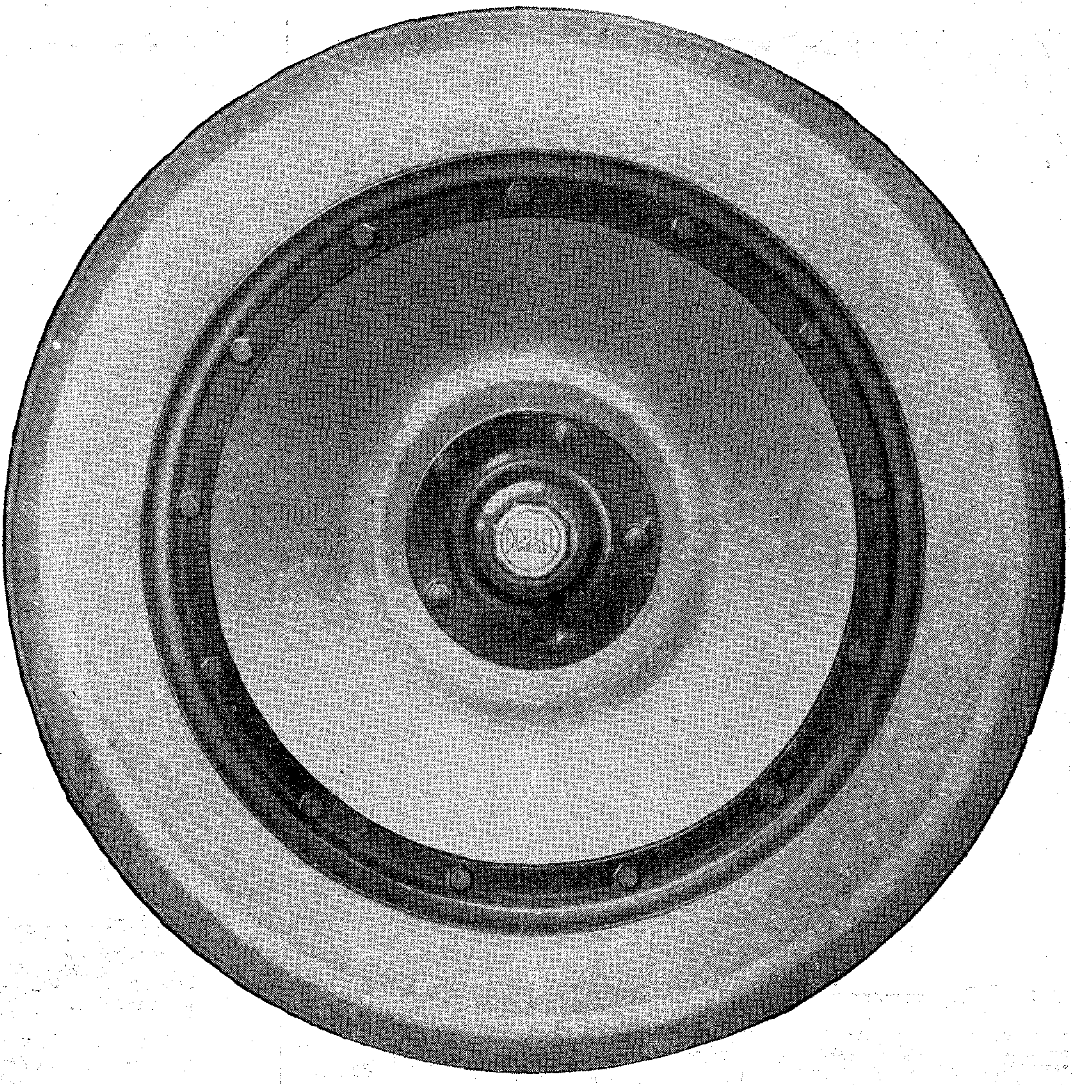
A powerful labor organization in the Roman Empire was that of the image makers. It had its greatest membership at Ephesus which was then a large manufacturing and commercial city. The president of the image makers' union was one Demetrius, who exercised great influence over the people and officials of Ephesus. Image making was one of the lines of "big business" in Ephesus at that time, and hence it roused the wrath of those who engaged in it when St. Paul in his preaching thereabouts asserted that the images were a fraud, and the manufacturing thereof an abomination, or words to that effect. A great tumult therefore arose among the people who feared they were about to be robbed of their living. An account of this difficulty, containing all the elements of a first class modern strike story, is given in the nineteenth chapter of the Book of Acts, as follows:

> For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, who made silver shrines of Diana, brought no little business unto the craftsmen; whom he gathered together, with the workmen of like occupation, and said, "Sirs, ye know that by this business we have our wealth. And ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that they are no gods, that are made with hands; and not only is there danger that this our trade come into disrepute; but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana be made of no account, and that she should even be deposed from her magnificence whom all Asia and the world worshippeth." And when they heard this they were filled with wrath, and cried out, saying, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." And the city was filled with the confusion, and they rushed with one accord into the theater, having seized Gaius and Aristarchus, men of Macedonia, Paul's companions in travel. And when Paul was minded to enter in unto the people, the disciples suffered him not. And certain also of the Asiarchs, being his friends, sent unto him and besought him not to adventure himself into the theater. Some therefore cried one thing, and some another: for the assembly was in confusion; and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together. And they brought Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews putting him forward. And Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made a defence unto the people. But when they perceived that he was a Jew, all with one voice about the space of two hours cried out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." And when the town clerk had quieted the multitude, he saith, "Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there who knoweth not that the city of the Ephesians is temple-keeper of the great Diana, and of the image which fell down from Jupiter? Seeing then that these things cannot be gainsaid, ye ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rash. For ye have brought hither these men, who are neither robbers of temples nor blasphemers of our goddess. If therefore Demetrius, and the craftsmen that are with him have a matter against any man, the courts are open, and there are proconsuls; let them accuse one another. But if ye seek anything about other matters, it shall be settled in the regular assembly. For indeed we are in danger to be accused concerning this day's riot, there being no cause for it: and as touching it we shall not be able to give account of this concourse." And when he had thus spoken, he dismissed the assembly.

OXFORD AS SEEN BY AN A.E.F. STUDENT

FOR AGE AND HISTORY, punting and athletics, in the opinion of one of the American officers who attended lectures there, Oxford University deserves unusual consideration. There were some two thousand men who were given an opportunity to attend the British Universities in the spring term of 1919, and Oxford received a quota. The whole idea was, in a way, a matter of propaganda. "Propaganda rules the world nowadays, they say," as one of the students, Lieut. Robert L. Wolf, C.A., remarks, "but some forms of it are pleasanter to take than others. Certainly no project was ever more successful and agreeable than that which aimed to increase the cordiality of Anglo-American sentiment by sending two thousand members of the A. E. F. to study at British Universities." Regarding Oxford University, Lieut. John R. Dyer, of the Coast Artillery, writes in Liaison (Fortress Monroe, Va.):

> The detachment arrived in England the first week in March, and after two weeks' delay was assigned in groups of three to three hundred among the various universities. Almost all the students were given their first or second choice of universities. I, fortunately, drew my first choice and was sent to Oxford. There were several other Coast Artillery officers and men at the same school.
>
> Oxford University is prouder of its history and age than of any other item. Many of its buildings are old and weather-beaten, and would not be considered a credit to the average American campus, but I can only faintly imagine the scornful indignation with which the offer of an American millionaire to replace them with up-to-date buildings would be rejected. Despite their buildings and their antiquity, or perhaps because of them, the school is progressive and keenly awake to the great problems of the day, such as history, both ancient and modern. Their work appealed to many of the students present. One series of lectures of especial value was given by Prof. Grant Robertson upon the problems of the Peace Conference. Every British and American officer who had time to do so attended these lectures and followed the problems that were puzzling the Paris statesmen at that particular time. The men participated in the athletic life of the community, and American students rowed on college crews, played on tennis teams, and even attempted the mysteries of cricket. The particular American contribution to the athletic life at Oxford was in the formation of a baseball team. Cambridge had a team also, and altho these two universities have been fighting each other some six hundred years on the gridiron they met for the first time this spring on the diamond. The British enjoyed the sport, but I have no doubt that they will still stick to their conservative game of cricket, leaving the wild shouting of baseball for their less civilized brothers on this side of the Atlantic.
>
> One of the characteristics of the Britisher is his slowness to enthuse. At a cricket game the average Britisher will sit quietly on a bench some distance from the scene of operations probably with a pipe in his mouth. For a half an hour he may say nothing, but at an unusually brilliant play he is likely to remove his pipe, turn apologetically to his neighbor and say, "Ah! Jolly good!" and then put the pipe back in his mouth for another half an hour of quiet.
>
> The thing that most imprest them at the baseball games was the rooting of the crowd, and, despite the technical nature of baseball, the usual question asked of the American bystander was an excited, "What did he say?"
>
> The British were exceptionally generous in their hospitality; almost without exception their homes were open to the Americans, and the invitations were largely accepted there with no clique or clannishness among the Americans---they all tried to spend the maximum amount of time with their British fellow students and the families in and near Oxford.
>
> Tho the War Department never said so, many of us are inclined to think that the entire scheme was a very intelligent bit of propaganda for better relations between the two countries, and I think a better piece of work for that purpose could hardly have been done. Almost without exception the two thousand men, many of whom went to England in anything but a friendly spirit for that country, have come home warm admirers of a really great people whom we have failed to understand.



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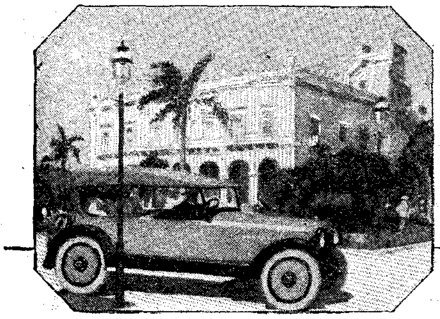
The Wheels That Complete The Car

For precisely the same reason that the tallow-dip has been replaced by the Mazda lamp and the hand-crank by the electric starter on your motor car—the irresistible march of Progress—Disteel Wheels around the world have been adopted as the most sightly, the most efficient, the most economical wheel-equipment for high-grade motor cars.

It is much to have your Car made distinctive, a reflection of your own taste and personality. It is even more to have a wheel (of steel) so LIGHT, that it makes wheel-changing and tire-changing quick and easy; a wheel that saves tires and eliminates the old crudities of squeaking and rattling and loose parts; that is easily cleaned and enables you to banish wheel-worries in the greater comfort, safety and luxury of modern motoring.

That is what Disteel Wheels have done for the discriminating motorists of the World. The Disteel Wheel Book will tell you the details of the ideal equipment for Quality Motor Cars. Send for it.



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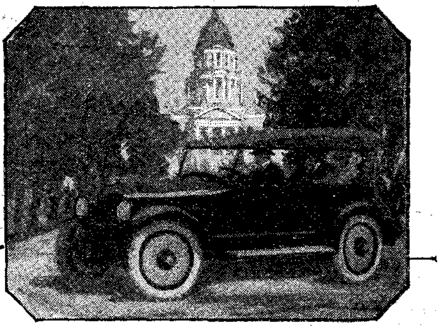
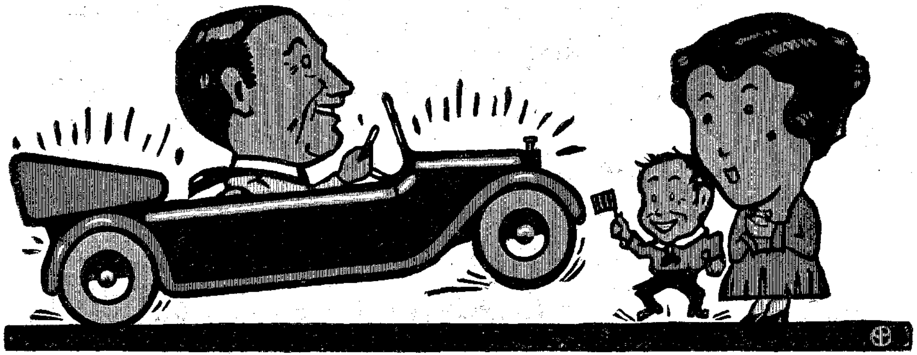


Denver



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Effecto AUTO FINISHES

Listen! The Thomaston Express, of December 6th, 1918, a newspaper in Thomaston, Conn., ran this news item: "Dr. Kane has purchased a Grant touring car." The fact is, the only thing the doctor purchased was a small can of Effecto Auto Black Enamel, which was applied to his *old* Grant car, in an unheated barn. Why not "purchase" a new (?) car this way yourself?

Effecto Auto Finishes are made in nine live *enamel* colors, Finishing (clear varnish) and Top & Seat Dressing. It requires but a few hours of interesting work, a few dollars' worth of Effecto and 24 to 48 hours for drying, to transform the old weather-beaten car into a real automobile that you needn't be ashamed of. Your friends won't know the old boat.

Do not be persuaded that there is a substitute for Effecto. Effecto Auto *Enamel* is the *original*, *genuine*, high-luster auto *enamel*; easy-working, self-leveling and quick-drying; not a wax, polish or paint, but an *enamel* finish that will last longer than the finish on most new cars.

Top & Seat Dressing renews and waterproofs all kinds of tops, seats and upholstery. Dries in fifteen minutes.

A can of Effecto Auto Black Enamel will save you many dollars, if you keep it handy in the garage for touching up banged fenders and rusty spots.

If you can't find Effecto Auto Finishes at local paint, hardware or accessory stores, **Send us $1.70 for a Quart of Black Enamel** enough for the average car, which will be sent you transportation charges prepaid.

Color card showing complete line of colors, and names of local dealers sent on request.

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163 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.
In Canada address
109 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario

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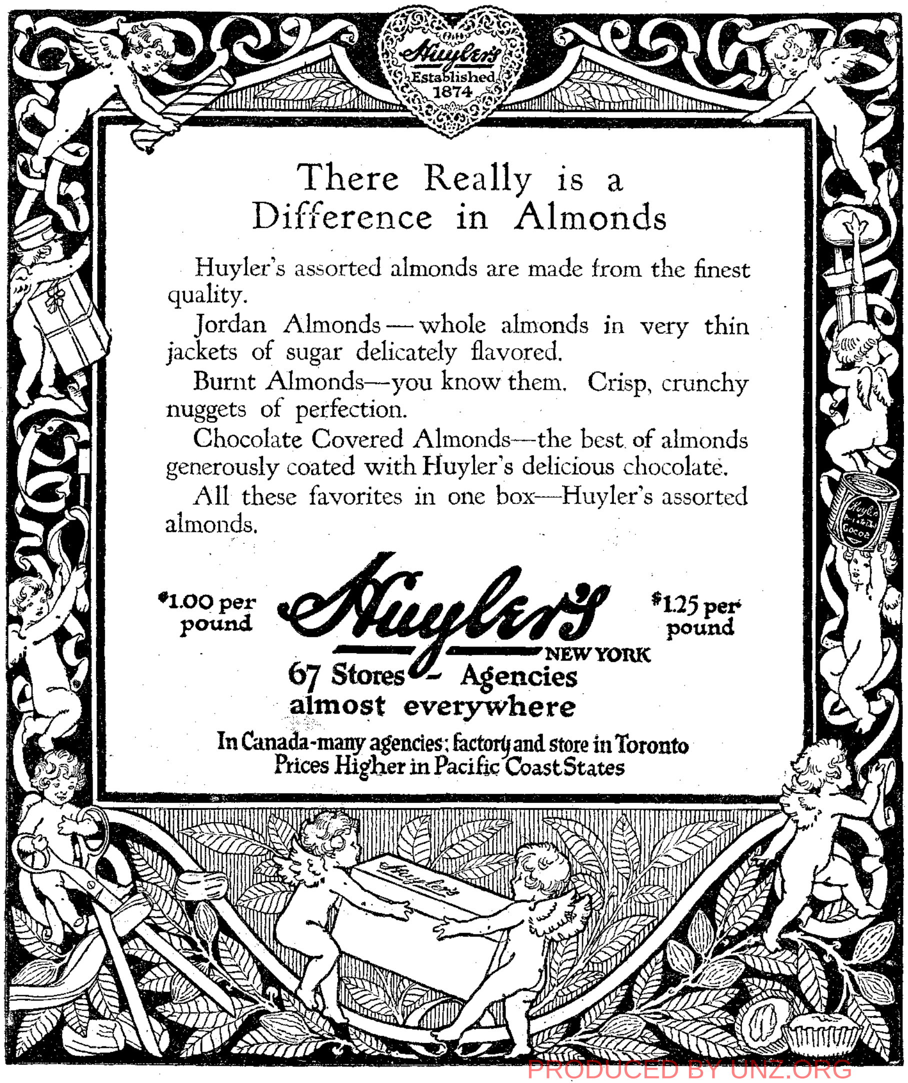

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Huyler's assorted almonds are made from the finest quality.

Jordan Almonds — whole almonds in very thin jackets of sugar delicately flavored.

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Chocolate Covered Almonds—the best of almonds generously coated with Huyler's delicious chocolate.

All these favorites in one box—Huyler's assorted almonds.

$1.00 per pound

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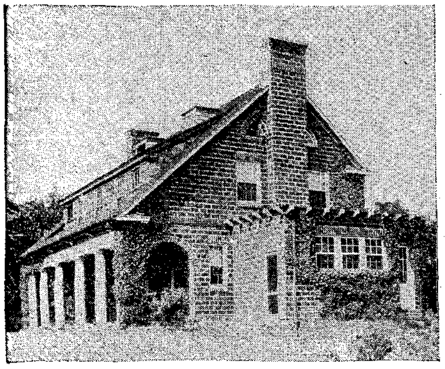

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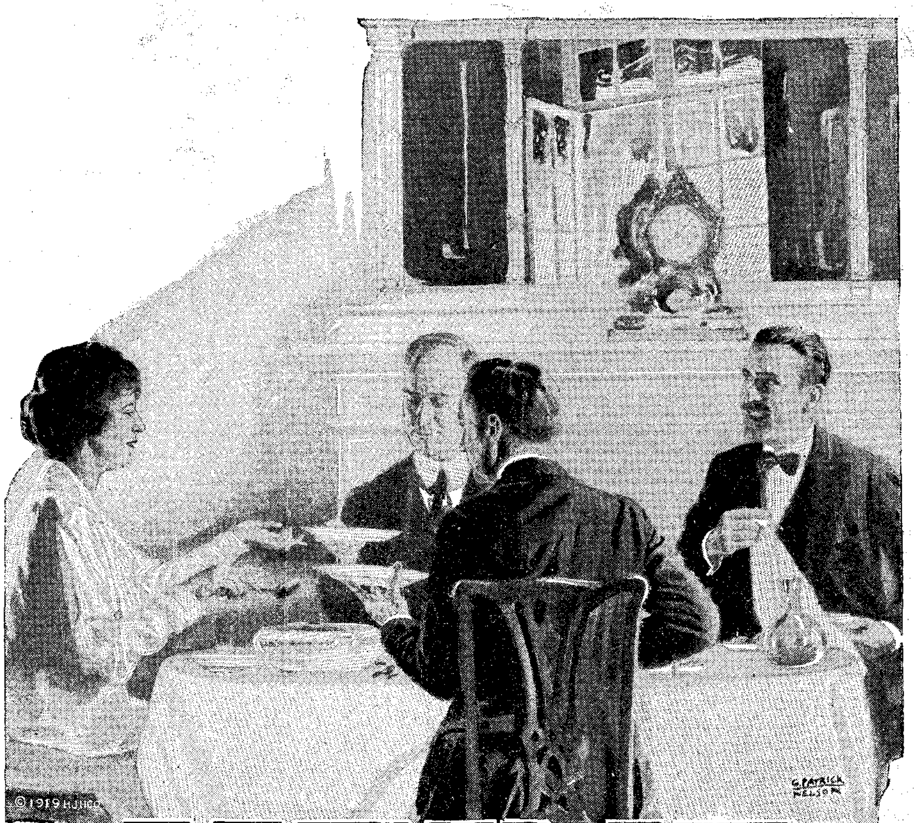

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A QUICK MEAL and a ready one. A good food and a steady one. Heinz Oven Baked Beans are not made merely for convenience and emergencies.

They are made to serve frequently because they are nutritive, economical and most appetizing. The delicious baked bean taste is brought out by baking in dry heat, in real ovens—the slow, careful, painstaking, Heinz way.

Flavored, as they are, with the Heinz rich tomato sauce and tender strips of pork you will find that the family is as ready for them as they are always ready for the family.

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Some of the

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WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

THE MODERN RUBE.---"Say, Cy, I jest found out what a rube is."

"Thet so, Hiram? What is it?"

"Why, it's one o'them forty-one hour, ninety-five dollar a week labor guys that thinks a farmer is goin' to sell him food cheap." ----"New York World."

CARELESS OF HIM.---Walter---"Mr. Smith's left his umbrella again. I do believe he would leave his head if it were loose."

Robinson---"I daresay you're right. I heard him say only yesterday he was going to Switzerland for his lungs." ----"Tit Bits."

MATRIMONIAL NEWS.---The order forbidding Americans to fraternize with Germans has been revoked in the Rhine country. And now a soldier in some cases may safely recognize his own wife if he meets her on the street. ----"New York Telegraph."

FIFTY-FIFTY.---Women's part in the war has excited unusual interest, but nowhere is it greater than in Washington, where thousands of petticoat patriots are now working for Uncle Sam.

"And which are the best workers, the plain girls or the pretty ones?" asked Senator Penrose of one of the Treasury officials.

"Well, it's this way," was the answer, "The plain girls don't make so many mistakes, but no one finds fault when the pretty ones make them; so I guess it's about fifty-fifty." ----"Los Angeles Times."

IT WAS.---"Are you a lawyer?" asked the wrathy visitor.

"I am, sir. What can I do for you?"

"I'm in the grocery business. A woman called me a profiteer. Is that word actionable?"

"It certainly is---if she can prove it." ----"Birmingham Age Herald."

USED TO IT.---"How is it that your friend seems to listen with such good nature to those long political discussions?"

"He doesn't mind 'em; he was gassed in France." ----"Baltimore American."

HE LEFT HER.---Miss Fortyodd awoke in the middle of the night to find a burglar ransacking her effects. Miss Fortyodd did not scream, for she prided herself, among other things, upon her courage. Pointing to the door with a dramatic gesture, she exclaimed:

"Leave me at once!"

The burglar politely retreated a step and said:

"I had no intention of taking you!" ----"Detroit Free Press."

STEADY EMPLOYERS.---Smith---"Who are you working for now?"

Jones---"Same people---wife and five children." ----"The Passing Show."

THE OLD ADAM.---Freddy (who has eaten his apple)---"Let's play at Adam and Eve."

Millie---"How do we do that?"

Freddy---"You tempt me to eat your apple, and I give way." ----"Edinburgh Scotsman."

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE.---Binks---"The undercrust to that chicken pie you brought me was abominably tough."

Waiter---"There wasn't any undercrust to that pie, sir; it was served on a paper plate, and you've eaten it." ----"Detroit News."

STRIKE WANTED.---"My daughter practices five hours a day," said Mr. Cumrox.

"Surely she will become a great artist."

"I hope so. Anyway, I hope she'll soon get far enough along to join a musical union and strike for shorter hours." ----"Washington Star."

SOME DATE.---"Among the memorable dates in history," wrote a boy, "was Antony's date with Cleopatra." ----"Boston Transcript."

CHEERFUL THOUGHT.---Misfortune never strikes twice in the same place---not if it hits hard enough the first time. ----"Richmond Times-Despatch."

KINDNESS OF AUNTIE.---Bix---"So your friend became wealthy through a sudden upward movement in oil? What oil stock did he buy?"

Dix---"He didn't buy any. A rich old aunt tried to start a fire with a can of it." ----"Boston Transcript."

SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT.---"There goes Mr. Sharp. I wonder how he made all his money?"

"Heaven knows!"

"Ah! that must be why he always looks so worried!" ----"The Passing Show."

MATRIMONIAL ANNOYANCES.---"Were you annoyed because I sharpened a pencil with your razor?"

"Twice," replied the patient husband.

"After I had given up trying to shave I tried to write with the pencil." ----"Washington Star."

RULES IS RULES.---The new doorkeeper at the local museum had evidently learned the rules by heart before taking over the job.

"Here, sir, you must leave your umbrella at the door," he said to a visitor who was going straight through the turnstile.

"But I haven't an umbrella."

"Then you must go back and get one," was the stern reply. "No one is allowed to pass in here unless he leaves his umbrella at the door." ----"Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph."

THOROUGHLY CAPTURED.---A man who was wanted by the police had been photographed in six different positions, and the pictures sent to the chief of police of a provincial town where it was thought likely the fugitive was in hiding. After the lapse of a few days the following reply reached headquarters:

"Sir: I duly received the portraits of the six miscreants whose capture is desired; I have arrested five of them, and the sixth is under observation and will be secured shortly." ----"Tit-Bits."

TRY THIS, BROTHERS.---Wife (at breakfast)---"Could I have a little money for shopping to-day, dear?"

Husband---"Certainly. Would you rather have an old five or a new one?"

Wife---"A new one, of course."

Husband---"Here's the one---and I'm four dollars to the good!" ----"Stray Shots."

IGNORANCE WAS BLISS.---He: "Once and for all, I demand to know who is the master in this house?"

She---"You will be happier if you don't find out." ----"London Blighty."

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.---First Maid (bragging about a party given the day before by her mistress)---"And they all came in limousines and had on the grandest clothes and wore the biggest diamonds."

Neighbors' Maid---"And what did they talk about?"

First Maid---"Us." ----"Life."

EVERY CLOUD, Etc.---The Bride---"Oh, Bridget, you're always breaking something!"

The Bridegroom---"Why don't you give her some of our cut-glass wedding presents to wash?" ----"Life."

INSULT WITHOUT WORDS.---"I understand the returned soldier Harold met insulted him. What did the soldier say to him?"

"Nothing. He merely put on his gas mask when Harold began to tell of the wonderful improvements he had made in his boss's methods." ----"Baltimore American."

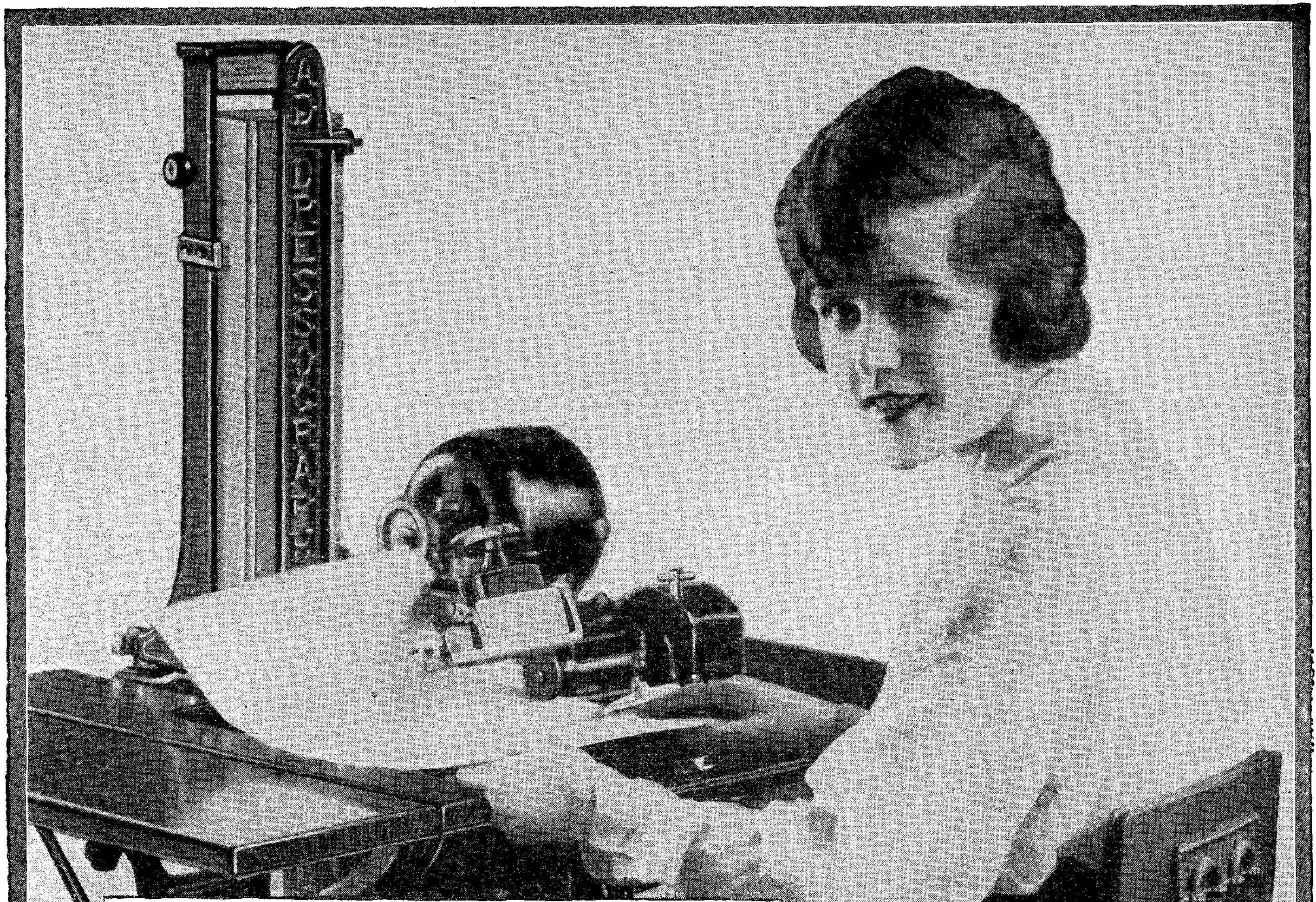
OUT OF DATE.---"Haw! Haw! Haw!"

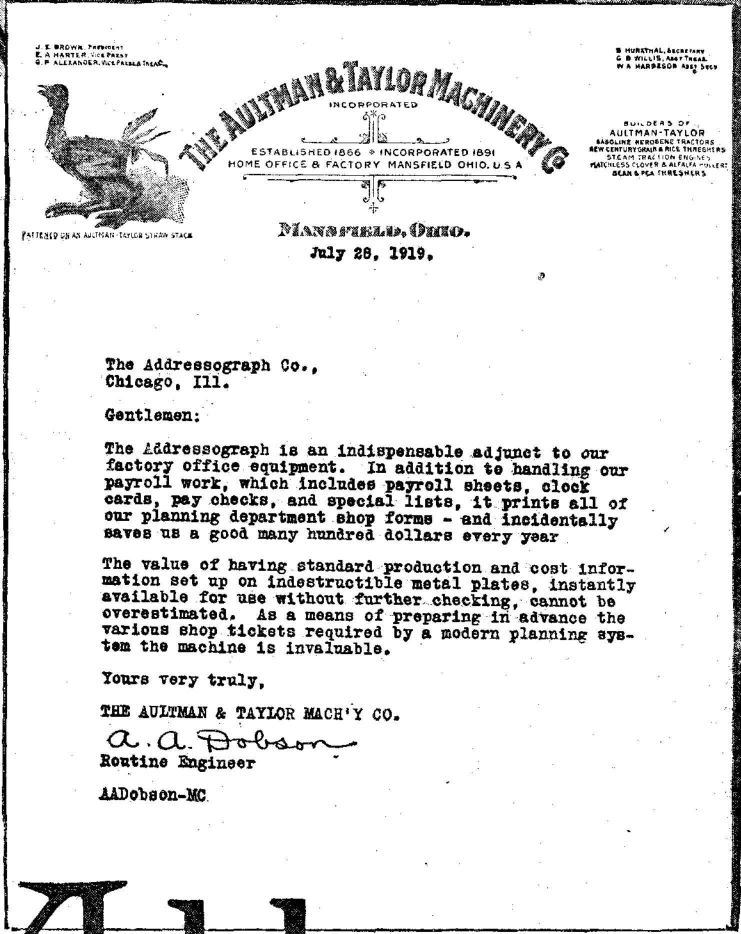
"What are you laughing about, Hiram."

"One of them confidence fellers wuz in here jes now an' wanted to sell me a gold brick, the fust one I've seen since Hector wuz a pup."

"You got rid of him in a hurry, eh?"

"Yep. I told him I'd jes mortgaged th' old home place an' put th' money in oil stock. He groaned, 'I'm twenty years behind th' times,' an' drug himself out." ----"Birmingham Age Herald."





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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

October 2 -- The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies the German Peace Treaty by a vote of 372 to 53. Seventy-three Deputies abstain from voting.

October 7 -- King Victor Emmanuel of Italy ratifies the German and Austrian treaties by royal decree.

The Supreme Allied Council in Paris decides to create a subcommittee on reparations to take up the question of the provisioning of Austria.

CENTRAL POWERS.

October 5 -- The German Government, says Berlin, issues an order suppressing all public meetings of strikers in order to block any designs of the radicals to carry out their revolutionary plans.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

October 1 -- A dispatch from Helsingfors says the Bolshevik lines at Buleta have been broken by the troops of the Finnish general Balakovitch. Entire divisions of the Bolsheviks are declared to have surrendered.

October 2 -- A Helsingfors dispatch says that the Northwestern Russian Army is engaged in a general offensive movement near the Esthonian frontier southwest of Petrograd, and has captured eleven villages from the Bolsheviki.

October 6 -- A wireless dispatch from the Cossack anti-Bolshevik commander, received in Copenhagen, says that General Denikine's troops are within 30 miles of Orel on the road to Moscow and the Bolsheviki who have been opposing him are surrendering in great numbers. Orel is an important railroad and commercial center of about seventy thousand, 200 miles south of Moscow.

October 7 -- The State Department at Washington is advised in a dispatch from Swedish sources that the Bolsheviki executed 200 persons, following the surrender of Grasnia-Gorka. The wholesale executions are said to have been ordered by the Bolshevik Extraordinary Committee at Moscow.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 2 -- A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian steamship Epiro, with 200 Italian troops and some American officers on board, was fired upon by Jugo-Slav regular troops in the channel between Rondoni Island and the Arza promontory.

October 3 -- The National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala ratifies the treaty with Germany, according to information received by the State Department at Washington.

October 5 -- The strike of 600,000 railway employees in Great Britain comes to an end and all employees return to work. This result was brought about by conferences between Premier Lloyd-George and representatives of the railway workers by which a compromise was effected.

The Turkish cabinet, headed by Gamad Ferid Pacha, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns, says a report from Constantinople.

Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China, is appointed Counselor to the Chinese Government, it is reported from Peking.

October 6 -- Rome reports that the United States ships at Spalato have been withdrawn, and American food supplies are being removed from the city.

A new Cabinet is formed in Turkey, according to reports from Paris, headed by Ali Riza Pacha, as Grand Vizier

October 7 -- Hostilities between the Northern and Southern Governments of China have been resumed, says an Amoy report.

National prohibition has been adopted in Norway by a general plebiscite, according to Christiania advices. The measure applies only to whiskey, brandy, and other strong liquors. Champagne and all other wines and beers are not affected.

DOMESTIC

October 1 -- Senate and House conferrees reach an agreement on the prohibition enforcement bill after a three weeks' deadlock. This bill, which establishes one half of one per cent. as the maximum alcoholic content of beverages, was returned from conference without fundamental changes. The Senate appropriation of $3,500,000 for expenses in enforcing the bill was cut down to $2,000,000 by the conferrees.

A race riot breaks out at Elaine, Arkansas, in which two white men and seven negroes are killed. The situation is reported as critical and 500 United States soldiers have been rushed to the scene from Camp Pike.

October 2 -- King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium land in New York for their American visit.

Thirty-five of the proposed amendments to the Peace Treaty are rejected in the Senate by heavy majorities.

Race rioting continues in Elaine, Arkansas. Governor C. H. Brough is fired on and narrowly escapes death while out with troops searching the cane brakes for negroes.

By a vote of 8 to 6, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce amends the Cummins Bill for the return of the railroads, by inserting a provision for a fixed minimum financial return to the roads when they revert to private operators.

October 4 -- Rioting in connection with the steel strike takes place in Gary, Indiana. A pitched battle is fought in the streets, when thousands of steel strikers and sympathizers incited by agitators attack the police, deputy sheriffs and city firemen with bricks and stones. Eleven companies of state militia have been called out by Governor James P. Goodrich to quell the disorders.

Administration leaders in the Peace Treaty fight have decided that as a "last ditch" defense they will require that the reservations adopted must be submitted to the Allies and approved by them before American ratification of the Treaty becomes effective.

October 5 -- The steel mills at the beginning of the third week of the strike make an announcement containing the positive statement that the Homestead Works are running 80% full. The statement refers to the Clairton mills which were virtually silenced in the first days of the strike, and, taken at its face value, it is said to indicate rout of the strikers there.

October 6 -- Major General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Central Department of the United States Army, takes charge of the Indiana cities of Gary, Indiana Harbor and East Chicago, with 1,000 overseas veterans, and martial law is declared in these centers.

The National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson convenes in Washington, and is opened by Secretary of Labor Wilson as temporary chairman.

Administration Senators serve unofficial notice on the Republicans that if amendments or reservations which they do not approve are attached to the Peace Treaty the Democrats will unite to defeat ratification.

October 7 -- About 18,000 out of the 35,000 marine workers of the port of New York go out on strike, demanding a dollar an hour, double pay for overtime and a recess period in the afternoon for "refreshments."

Wholesale seizure of firearms, radical literature and red flags in the homes of Gary steel strikers is ordered by the military authorities who are now in charge of the situation at Gary. The city presents the appearance of an armed camp with machine guns and field artillery placed at various points in the streets.

Senator Smoot of Utah introduces a general "anti-dumping" bill, intended to protect American industries from the unloading of foreign products in American markets, pending the passage of new protective tariff legislation.

Henry Mills Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine since 1869, dies at his home in New York City at the age of 82.

A transcontinental air race of 50 fliers starts from Roosevelt Field at Mineola, New York. A number of contestants from the Pacific coast also start from San Francisco bound for New York.